The Colorado Springs Gazette

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE,

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, AT COLORADO SPRINGS.

By the "Out West" Printing and Publishing Co.

SUBSCRIPTION.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Business Advertisements, when ordered for more than four insertions, 50 cents per inch, per week. Legal and Public Notices $1.00 per inch for first week, 50 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion.

"Special Notices," 25 cents per line; 10 cents per line to persons advertising in the regular advertising columns.

For Sale, Lost, Found, Wanted, and similar Notices, 25 cents per line for first insertion; 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO.

GOVERNOR—J. L. Routt,
SECRETARY—John Taffe,
JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT—Moses Hallet (Chief Justice), A. W. Stone and W. Brazee, (Associate Justices).
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY—C. B. Bradley.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL—C. C. Tompkins.
ASSAYER U. S. MINT—J. F. L. Schirmer.
SURVEYOR GENERAL—J. E. Searight.

EL PASO COUNTY.

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COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER—Irving Howbert.
COUNTY ATTORNEY—T. A. McMorris.
PROBATE JUDGE—E. P. Stone.
SHERIFF—Peter Becker.
TREASURER—Benj. F. Crowell.
ASSESSOR—E. J. Eaton.
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT—Dr. B. P. Anderson.
CORONER—Dr. R. T. Taylor.
SURVEYOR—Thos. L. Darby.

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

MAYOR—William Wagner.
ALDERMEN—First Ward—Nathan Colver.
Second Ward—J. D. Rogers.
Third Ward—C. T. Barton.
Fourth Ward—W. D. Brown.
CITY CLERK—R. C. Irwin.
CITY ATTORNEY—William A. Wilkes.
STREET COMMISSIONER—Thomas Hughes.
CITY CONSTABLE—Frank Lombard.
SCHOOL BOARD—Wm. Wagner, president; E. J. Eaton, secretary; G. H. Stewart, treasurer.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—Wm. L. Weed, W. A. Smith.
FIRE COMPANY—Foreman, A. H. Barrett; First Assistant Foreman, Thos. Hughes; Second Assistant Foreman, G. H. Jefferay; Secretary, C. E. Aiken; Treasurer, J. F. Humphrey; Financial Secretary, J. W. Gilluly.
HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY—Foreman, T. H. Burnham; First Assistant Foreman, F. E. Higgins; Second Assistant Foreman, Maxwell Stone; Third Assistant Foreman, Barney Becker; Secretary, George M. Reed; Treasurer, Wm. Lewis Bangs.

COLONY OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT—Gen. Wm. J. Palmer.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR—Henry McAllister, jr.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER—Geo. Summers, pro tem.
CHIEF ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR—George Summers.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Gen. Wm. J. Palmer, Rob't L. Lamborn, Henry McAllister, Jr., Wm. A. Bell, Wm. S. Jackson, and Chas. B. Lamborn.

COLORADO CITY.

TOWN TRUSTEES—Alpha Hill (president), Charles Walker, Charles Vorhees, James D. Faulkner, Rob't Love.
CLERK—H. W. Horton.
CONSTABLE—R. R. Smith.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—J. E. Thaw.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, *Colorado Springs*.
Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School 9½ A. M. Class Meetings at 12 M., and 4 P. M. Teachers' Meeting, Wednesday, 7½ P. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 7½ P. M. Leaders' Meeting, Friday, 7½ P. M. Official Meeting, Monday before last Sabbath of each month, at 7½ P. M.
Rev. Mr. MOST, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, *Colorado Springs*.
Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School, 3 P. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.
Rev. H. B. GAGE, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs*.
Services every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9.45, A. M.
Rev. JAS. M. TURNER, Rector.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, *Colorado Springs*.
Services, Sabbath, 11 A. M. Sabbath School, 9½ A. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.
W. H. STEELE, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, *Colorado Springs*.
Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday night, at 7.30.
E. R. PIERCE, P. C.

BAPTIST CHURCH, *Colorado Springs*.
Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
A. L. SAIL, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs*.
Services will be held in Unity Chapel at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9½ A. M. Prayer meeting in East College Room at 7½ P. M., Wednesday.

TIME TABLE.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

ARRIVE AT COL. SPRINGS.	LEAVE COL. SPRINGS.
GOING SOUTH	GOING SOUTH
Passenger, ... 12.40 P. M.	Passenger, ... 1.20 P. M.
Way Freight, ... 2.20 P. M.	Way Freight, ... 2.35 P. M.
GOING NORTH	GOING NORTH.
Passenger, ... 12.45 P. M.	Passenger, ... 1.20 P. M.
Way Freight.... 9.45 A. M.	Way Freight.... 9.55 A. M.

Through Tickets to all Eastern Cities.
J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

PROFESSIONAL.

T. G. HORN, M. D.,

OFFICE IN UNION BLOCK, ROOMS 18 AND 19. Residence, northeast corner of Boulder street and Nevada avenue.

J. E. CLUTTER, M. D.,

OFFICE AND DRUG STORE, SANTA FE AVEnue, Pueblo, Colorado.

J. M. DAVIDSON. WM. HARRISON.

DAVIDSON & HARRISON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Corner Pike's Peak and Cascade Avenues, Colorado Springs. New Brick Block opposite Colorado Springs Hotel. jan1tf

T. A. McMORRIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office, second door north of National Bank, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Colorado Springs. Office at Library Rooms, Huerfano street. Collecting a specialty.

RICHMOND & STANTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, REAL ESTATE AND Collection Agents. Office on Santa Fe Avenue, over Hobson & Gann's, Pueblo, Colorado.

THOS. MACON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office on Main Street, in Bain & Raynolds' Block, Canon City, Colorado.

HENRY C. THATCHER. CHAS. E. GAST.

THATCHER & GAST,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, Pueblo, Colorado.

W. B. SHERMAN, Dep. U. S. Mining Surveyor. HENRY MOODY, Abstractor.

SHERMAN & MOODY.

Silverton, La Plata County, Col.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE TO MINING PROPERty, La Plata County, Colorado. Conveyancers, Notary Public, Surveying. Examinations and Reports made, general and specific, and Information furnished on all matters pertaining to Mines in La Plata County. All Business entrusted to us will be promptly and carefully attended to. jan1tf

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

EL PASO COUNTY

Building and Loan Association,

MEETS on the first Monday evening of each month, at Weed's Hall, Pike's Peak Avenue, between Tejon street and Nevada avenue, at 7 p. m. from October to April, and at 7½ p. m. from May to September.

A new series of stock is opened quarterly, beginning March, June, September and December, respectively.

J. HARVEY, *Sec'y.* J. S. WOLFE, *Treas.* R. F. WEITBREC, *President.*
jan 18m

Granite and Centennial
LETTER HEADS AND CARDS
Printed at the Gazette office.

SURVEYOR.

T. L. DARBY, C. E.,

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor,

County Surveyor of El Paso County.

Office over City Drug Store, cor. Huerfano and Tejon sts.
jan29tf COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

DENTIST.

Dr. L. G. HOWARD,

SUCCESSOR TO DR. SUTHERLAND,

DENTAL ROOMS,

Second door south of post-office building,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

FLORIST AND MARKET GARDENER.

WILLIAM CLARK,

Florist and Market Gardener,

HAS A CHOICE LOT OF

EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS,

INCLUDING

Cabbage, Tomatoes, Cauliflower, Celery, Onions, and Lettuce.
apr15tf

BLACKSMITH.

JOHN SHAW,

Blacksmith & Horse-Shoer,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

HAVING RENTED THE BLACKSMITH SHOP, lately occupied by J. B. Duffy, rear of post-office, I am now prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing and Horse-Shoeing in a workmanlike manner. apr15tf

GUNSMITH AND MACHINIST.

WM. H. CONVERSE,

Gunsmith, Machinist, Locksmith,

Model Maker and General Mechanic.

Agency for Geer's Door Springs, Adams' Windmills Simmons' Sash Supporters—best in use.

HUERFANO STREET. COLORADO SPRINGS.

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

S. ROSE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

LIQUORS, CIGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES,

388 Blake Street, DENVER, COL.
feb26 3m

JEWELRY.

F. E. HUGGINS,

JEWELER and OPTICIAN,

DEALER IN

Fine Interchanging Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Also, all sizes of

Field and Spy Glasses.

PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE, COLORADO SPRINGS.
jan1tf

BAKERY.

NEW BAKERY.

WILLIAM BUSH,

FOR the past eighteen months in the employ of James West, has bought out Messrs. Sumner & Dorne, and moved into the brick building above the Wanless block.

A good supply of Bread, Cakes, Pies,

GROCERIES, &C.

constantly on hand. Bread delivered daily in Colorado Springs and Manitou.

WEDDING AND FESTIVAL CAKE

jan1tf supplied on short notice.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'

PIANOS.

The Steinway Piano is the only instrument which gives in this climate entire satisfaction.

Is the Leading Piano of the World,

and has no equal. Convince yourself about this fact before buying elsewhere.

LEOPOLD LOHMANN,

General Agent for Colorado,

335 LARIMER STREET, DENVER, COL.
jan1tf

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS.

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

Rocky Mountain News.

Established April 22, 1859.

Oldest, Largest, Cheapest, Best.

After your local town or county paper

TAKE THE NEWS.

Postage prepaid on all papers sent out.
DAILY NEWS, 36 columns, by mail, $10 per year or $1 per month.
WEEKLY NEWS, 40 columns, $3 per year; $1.75 for 6 months; $1 for three months.
Best advertising medium in Colorado.
First class Bindery, Blank Book Manufactory and Job Printing in connection.
Address WM. N. BYERS, DENVER, COLORADO.
jan1tf

MERCHANT TAILORING.

CHAS. STEPHENS

HAS JUST OPENED A FIRST-CLASS

Merchant Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT,

At Hamilton's Old Stand,

WHERE HE PROPOSES TO KEEP A FULL STOCK OF

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
AND SUITINGS,

At Prices as Low as can be procured from any first-class Eastern House.

Good Cassimere Suits from

$35.00.

Good Cassimere Pants from

$10.00.

MR. JOHN ALLEN will officiate in the Cutting Department.

Cutting, Cleaning, and Repairing

SPECIALLY ATTENDED TO.

Give me a call before sending your orders elsewhere.
4tf

BANKS.

W. S. JACKSON, Cashier. JAMES H. BARLOW, Asst. Cashier.

EL PASO COUNTY

BANK,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

DIRECTORS:

W. S. JACKSON. C. H. WHITE.
J. S. WOLFE. A. F. GOODRICH

Deposits received subject to check without notice.
Interest allowed on time deposits by agreement.
Commercial paper discounted.
Gold, Silver, and Exchange bought and sold.
Sight drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.
Money loaned to customers on Real Estate, or other securities at favorable rates.
Collections made on all accessible points.
County and Town warrants bought and sold.
jan1tf

FIRST NATIONAL

BANK,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $50,000.

JAMES KNOX, *Cashier.* G. H. STEWART, *President.*

H. A. McINTIRE, *Vice-President.*

DIRECTORS:

F. L. MARTIN, W. B. YOUNG, F. A. McINTIRE,
W. H. BOWMAN, A. SUTTON, T. A. McMORRIS.

Correspondents:—Chemical National Bank, New York, Third National Bank, Chicago, and City Bank, London, England. an1tf

STOCK-GROWERS'

National Bank.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, - $250,000.00

PAID IN CAPITAL, - - $50,000.00

PUEBLO, COLORADO.

WALL STREET ADVERTISEMENT.

Wall Street,

Where fortunes are made every day WITHOUT RISK, in *Stock Privileges*, (*Puts and Calls*). We advise when and how to OPERATE SAFELY. Book giving full information sent free. Address,

BAXTER & CO.,
Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

Small sums invested for parties at a distance, and profits promptly remitted by Bank Draft. jan 1 11m

BUILDERS.

J. W. HURST,

Stone Mason and Cutter,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

CONTRACTS TAKEN. MATERIAL FURNISHED.

Satisfactory Proof of First-Class Work.
jan1tf

JOSEPH DOZIER,

Contractor, Carpenter and Builder

SHOP, Pike's Peak Avenue,

Bet. Tejon St. & Nevada Ave., COLORADO SPRINGS.

Contracts taken for Buildings in either stone, brick or frame. Designs furnished, estimates made, and material furnished at manufacturer's prices.

HOTELS.

Diamond Restaurant

Meals at all hours.

ALL THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.

Day Board per week, - - $5.00
Single Meals, - - - - .35

Tejon street, next door south of Colorado Springs Co's. office. M. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Victoria Hotel,

South Pueblo, Colorado,

MRS. V. JONES, - - PROPRIETOR.

Brick Block, near Depot.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
jan1tf

MANITOU HOUSE.

The Manitou House will continue

open under its present management

during the Winter.

RATES—From $12.50 to $15.00 per week, according to rooms.

R. L. HOPKINS,
Proprietor.
jan1tf

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

A. H. BARRETT,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Life and Fire Insurance, and Real Estate Agent,

Over City Drug Store. *COLORADO SPRINGS.*
jan1tf

CHAS. E. ELLIOTT,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Fire Insurance,

AND CONVEYANCING.

OFFICE

For the present at Residence, next to corner of Pike's Peak and Wahsatch Aves.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.
mch25-4t

TYPE FOR SALE.

To Printers.

THE "OUT WEST" PRINTING CO. having furnished the GAZETTE with a complete "new dress" the type upon which it has been printed is offered for sale at low figures. It consists of

Long Primer, Brevier and Display.

We also have some 25 or 30 founts of

Good Job Type,

which will be sold at large discount if desired. Here is a chance to get an outfit for a small sum of money. Samples will be sent upon application.

THAT 'AR AND MORE OF IT.

BY A. GASPER.

O sextant of the meetinhouse, which sweeps
And dusts, or is supposec to; and makes fires,
And lites the gass, and sometimes leaves a screw loose,
In wich case it smells orful—worse than lamp-ile;
And rings the bell and toles it when men dyes,
To the grief of servivin pardners, and sweeps pathes:
And for the servasses ges $100 per annum,
Wich them that thinks does, let em try it;
Gettin up before star-lite in al wethers and
Kindlin fires wher the wether is as cold
As zero, and like as not grean wood for kindlers;
I would n't be hired to do it for no some—
But o Sextant! there are one commodity
Wich's more than gold, wich doant cost nothin,
Worth more than anything exsep the sole of mann;
I mean pewer are, sextant, I mean pewer are!
O its so plenty out o doers, so plenty it doant
No what on airth to do with itself, but flies
About scatterin leavs and blowin of men's hats;
In short its just "fre as are" out dores,
But o sextant in our church its scarce as piety,
Scarce as bank bil's when agints beg for mishuns,
Wich some say is pretty often taint nothin to me,
Wat I give aint nothin to nobody, but o sextant,
U shet 500 men, wimmin, and children,
Speshally the latter, up in a tite place,
Some has bad breaths, none aint swete,
Some is fevery, some is scroflus, some has bad teeth,
And some haint none, and aint over clean;
But every 1 on em breathes in and out and out and in,
Say 50 times a minnit, or 1 million and a half bretas an
our.
Now how long will a church full of are last at that rate?
I ask you. Say 15 minnits, and then what's to be did?
Why then they must brethe it all over agin,
And then agin, and so on, till each has took it down
At least 10 times, and let it up agin, and wats more,
The same individible doant have the privelidge
Of breathin his own are, and no one's else;
Each one must take whatever comes to him.
O sextant, doant you know our lungs is bellusses,
To blow the fier of life, and keep it from
Goin out; and how can bellusses blow without wind,
And aint wind are? I put it to your conchens;
Are is the same to us as milk to babes,
Or water is to fish, or pendulums to clox—
Or roots and airbs unto an injun doctor,
Or little pills unto an omepath,
Or boys to girls. Are is for us to breethe.
Wat signifies who preaches if I cant breethe?
Wats Pol? Wats Polus, to sinners who are ded?
Ded for want of breth; why sextant, when we
Dye its only coz we cant breethe no more—thats all.
And now, o sextant, let me beg of you
2 let a little are into our church
(Pewer are is sertin proper for the pews),
And dew it weak days and Sunday tew—
It aint much trouble—only make a hole
And the are will come in of itself;
(It luvs to come in where it can get warm),
And o how it will rouse the people up
And sperrit up the preacher, and stop garps,
And yawns and figgits as effectooal
As wind on the dry bones the profit tells of.

CHILDREN IN CONGRESS.

One of the most interesting phases of Congressional sight-seeing occurs when little children come in on the floor of the House to visit their dignified papas. Half frightened and shy the little mites are led by the doorkeepers; they scarcely look up till the dear, familiar face is in sight; then with a bound and a laugh, whose gladness is fully answered by the father's smile, the child nestles cosely in papa's chair, as if it were a throne, and papa looks so proud of his darling that all the gentlemen about him catch the pleasure. There's Reagan, of Texas, a great burly, ponderous fellow, looking as if nothing could move him; smiles are so rare on that sober face that when they do come they don't seem at home one bit; but his little boy comes in, climbs all over him, takes all sorts of liberties with books and papers, and the grim face relaxes, the busy brain stops considering party problems, and the father plays with the child as if Congress were of no possible consequence. Once in a great while a little girl strays in, making a bit of brightness among the black coats on the floor. I don't believe children were ever half as pretty before as they are now, and when one of these darlings in her picturesque dress does appear, every man with any little ones at home claims a bit of the child's attention.—*Washington Correspondence Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

Speaking again of the visit of the Emperor and Empress of Brazil to the International Exhibition, we think, says the *Philadelphia Press*, there is a fair hope that Leopold II, King of the Belgians, may also unite with us. He is another of the practical rulers of the times, and feels a deep interest in our country. When our Col. Thomas A. Scott, was in Europe in 1875, he met this young and progressive King—who was 41 April 9, 1876—and had some interesting talks with him, at his palace near Brussels, about ships and railroads; and we happen to know he is quite alive to the trade between Philadelphia and Antwerp, especially in petroleum. This young sovereign is one of the most industrious men in his busy little kingdom. While he was Duke of Brabant he took an active part in the Belgian Senate in the discussions relating to the maritime service between Antwerp and the Levant. He is much esteemed in Belgium, and is, in fact, a sort of People's monarch, as his title implies—"The King of the Belgians." In 1853 he married the Archduchess Maria of Austria, by whom he has had several children. She too, is much beloved, and it is interesting to see her early in the morning, near Brussels, driving her ponies through the park, in a plain dress, for exercise, while most of the people of that beautiful city are in bed. The excellent Count A. d'Outremont, "the Belgian Commissioner at the Universal Exposition, Philadelphia," has been long enough among us to have seen how welcome his sovereign would be. Leopold has traveled much since and before his majority. In 1855 he was in Egypt and Asia Minor, and he has been repeatedly in Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy. Now let him come over to America. We have no king to meet him, but would give him a right regal greeting from our own sovereigns—an honest, enthusiastic people, who, if a little curious to see a college of crowned heads, will be hearty and honest in their American welcome.

ROMANTIC FREAKS OF A KING.

Victor Tissot has just issued the second series of his "Voyage au Pays des Milliards," under the title of "The Prussians in Germany." From the new volume we will cite a few passages relating to King Louis of Bavaria. An entire chapter is devoted to a description of the six castles owned by the *roitroubadour*, beginning with the two palaces at Munich.

"The castle of Hohenschwangau is perched upon a rocky peak. All around lie lofty mountains covered with gloomy forests of pine, and at the foot of the rocks there is a romantic lake peopled with swans. The King harnesses these swans to a gilded bark shaped like a shell, and is drawn over the water while a band of singers, grouped upon the bank, execute fragments of 'Lohengrin,' and the moon illuminates the fantastic march of stuffed stags, moved by internal mechanism.

At the time of the last eruption of Vesuvius the King wanted to have one, too! He summoned to Hohenschwangau the professors of geology of the university, and ordered them to get up a volcano. They set to work. A mountain was hollowed out, and the hole was filled with powder, sulphur, coal, and petroleum. The sight was magnificent.

"The King also wanted tempests on the lake. An enormous machine has been constructed, provided with prodigious wheels, which raise great waves with a terrible noise.

"Whether he inhabit his castle of Berg, of Lindenhof, or of Munich, there are two things that are indispensable to his comfort—his piano and his moonlight. When Providence refuses to light for him the celestial lamp, he is forced to have recourse to a fabricated moonlight. A special apparatus for producing the electric light has been installed in each of the royal bed-chambers. At Munich the ceiling is pierced with a thousand minute holes behind which are placed gas-jets. That represents very fairly a starry sky. While traveling the King makes use of an economical and portable moon, which can be hung up like an astral lamp."—*Lucy H. Hooper, in Appleton's Journal.*

"HONEST."

"We have somehow learned to make a difference between those obligations which we owe to the government and to corporations. These ideas are not a whit more prevalent among the office-holders. Men are not materially changed by being clothed with office and power. The radically honest man is just as honest in power as he is out of it. Corrupt men are the offspring of a corrupt society. We all need straightening up. The lines of our morality all need to be drawn tighter. There is not a man who is willing to smuggle, and to see custom officers betray their trust while he does it; willing to receive the results of the sharp practice of directors of corporations in which he has an interest; willing to receive the patronage of the government in the execution of schemes not based on absolute necessity; willing to take an exorbitant price for a piece of property sold to the government or to a corporation, who is fit to be trusted for office. When we have said this, we have given the explanation of all our public and corporate corruption, and show why it is so difficult to get any great trust managed honestly. All this official corruption is based on popular corruption—loose ideas of honesty as they are held by the popular mind; and we can hope for no reform until we are better based as a people in the everlasting principles of equity and right doing. If we could have the stream clear, we must cleanse the fountain."—*Dr. Holland, in Scribner.*

THE CURSE OF SCOTLAND.

A few evenings before the battle of Culloden there were gathered in the apartments of the Pretender at Inverness a few of his friends for the purpose of playing at cards. In the course of the evening the nine of diamonds belonging to the pack with which they were playing was lost. On the night of the battle, which resulted so disastrously for the rebel army, the Duke of Cumberland entered Inverness, and, as was his invariable custom, took up his quarters in the apartments which had so recently been occupied by Prince Charles Edward. On the next morning a scout brought in word that a small portion of the rebel army had taken shelter in a deep gorge among the mountains. The Duke at once directed an officer to take a number of men, surround the party, and put every man to death who was found in arms. The officer, reluctant to execute this inhuman order, and perhaps fearful of after consequences, declined to take the command without a written order. The Duke looked round the room for a piece of paper on which to write the order, when some one picked up the lost card and presented it to the Duke, who wrote his order on the back of it, and handed it to the officer. The soldiers departed on their errand of butchery, and so well did they execute the Duke's commands that not one of the devoted band of Highlanders escaped death. Hence it is that the nine of Diamonds is called the Curse of Scotland.

THE CONFRONTING SPHINX.

How true is the fable of the Sphinx who sat by the wayside, propounding her riddle to the passengers, which, if they could not answer, she destroyed them! Such a sphinx is this life of ours, to all men and societies of men. Nature, like the sphinx, is of womanly celestial loveliness and tenderness; the face and bosom of a goddess, but ending in claws and the body of a lioness. There is in her a celestial beauty—which means celestial order, pliancy to wisdom; but there is also a darkness, a ferocity, fatality, which are infernal. She is a goddess, but one not yet disimprisoned; one still half imprisoned—the articulate lovely still encased in the inarticulate chaotic. How true! And does she not propound her riddles to us? Of each man she asks daily, in mild voice, yet with a terrible significance, "Knowest thou the meaning of this day? What thou canst do, to-day, wisely attempt to do!" Nature, Universe, Destiny, Existence, howsoever we name this grand unnameable fact in the midst of which we live and struggle, is as a heavenly bride and conquest to the wise and brave, to them who can discern her behests and do them; a destroying fiend to them who cannot. Answer the riddle, it is well with thee. Answer it not, pass on regarding it not, it will answer itself; the solution for thee is a thing of teeth and claws; Nature is a dumb lioness, deaf to thy pleadings, fiercely devouring. Thou art not now her victorious bridegroom; thou art her mangled victim, scattered on the precipices, as a slave found treacherous, recreant, ought to be and must.—*Carlyle's "Past and Present."*

OLD RELICS.

The Boston ladies who have charge of the articles to be exhibited at the Centennial, recently invited the contributors and their friends to inspect the collection. The visitors were received and entertained by ladies attired in styles dating back from 100 to 150 years. Among the guests was Miss Rebecca Bates, one of the sisters who defeated a body of British troops at Scituate into the idea that a large force of Yankee militia was upon them. A queer object is the cradle brought over in the Mayflower, in which the first white child born of the Pilgrim band, Peregrine White, was rocked. A spinning-wheel in one corner was engineered by an Aunt Jerusha, and in the centre was a table spread with antique crockery and a plate of doughnuts. An odd-looking article like a small pillow or muff, with the date 1720, for the purpose of working lace, is also shown. There is a large trunk with drawers opening from the outside, 160 years old; a sideboard about as old; a high-backed wooden "settee," 237 years of age; a chest of drawers at least 200 years; a memorial "sampler" 150 years; an English purse of 1676; homespun linen, the product of 1776; and many articles of crockery, platters, and other housekeeping goods of the period. There are bonnets and "calashes," old songs, pictures, almanacs, a wooden canteen, a spoon mould from Paul Revere's foundry, a cheese-curd breaker, and many other novel implements. Mrs. E. D. Southwick and Mrs. S. C. Oliver have the principal charge.

ART NEEDLEWORK.

Among the artistic works which will shortly be despatched from this country to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, few will be more attractive than the embroideries by the ladies of the Kensington School of Art Needlework. The fabrics are gradually, as completed, placed so that those interested may inspect them. Embroideries applied to articles of domestic use, such as doilies, table-cloths, panels for furniture, curtains, wall-hangings, &c., are shown. The introduction of embroidered panels into ebonized furniture makes a pretty effect, and examples of this work have been wrought after designs by Mr. Walter Crane. A set of wall-hangings designed by this artist displays his style of design on a much larger scale. In one of Mr. Crane's hangings two female figures are the chief subjects. The work is done in various colored crewels on white "sateen," a kind of damask. The figures are clad in flowing white garments; the lines of the folds are indicated by brown worsted, while the shadows are rendered in thin blue lines. Above the ornamental frame-work worked around these figures is a valance, the subject of which is a graceful composition of Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos at their never-ending occupations. On each side of the whole of the work above mentioned are pilasters—the ground of which is a figured silken material, having a golden effect. On this ground is worked in sombre tints of their natural colors an original and very decorative arrangement of fruits, garlands of flowers, peacocks, monkeys, mermaids, &c. Through the kindness of Mrs. Percy Wyndham an elaborate book-case curtain, executed after a design by Mr. Morris, will be sent to Philadelphia on loan.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ONE DAY OUT OF SEVEN.

Birds cannot always sing;
Silence at times they ask, to nurse spent feeling;
To see some new, bright thing,
Ere a fresh burst of song, fresh joy revealing.

Flowers cannot always blow;
Some Sabbath-rest they need of silent Winter;
Ere from its sheath below
Shoots up a small, green blade, brown earth to splinter.

Tongues cannot always speak;
O God! in this loud world of noise and clatter,
Save us this once-a-week,
To let the sown seed grow, not always scatter.
—*B., in Spectator.*

PARISIANS APING US.

The Parisians are appalled at the rapid spread of "American institutions." Noting the universal tendency, the *Charivari* exclaims:—

We are Americanizing ourselves.

We have already the republic, which is a good enough beginning.

We have the American circus.

We have American street railways.

Before six months three grand theatres will be playing American pieces.

Bars on the American plan have been established all over Paris.

The American style of stealing is being largely introduced.

Presently the New World will have nothing left to excite our envy.

AGASSIZ'S AMBITION.

A friend once expressed his surprise to Prof. Agassiz that, with his great ability, he should be content with a very moderate income. "I have enough," was the Professor's reply. "I have no time to make money. Life is not sufficiently long to enable a man to get rich and do his duty to his fellow-men at the same time." This teacher, for he loved to call himself "Louis Agassiz, teacher," did not cultivate happiness nor the art of money-making. He gave himself wholly to the everyday cares and duties of expounding the works of nature. His wealth was the acquisition of knowledge, his happiness its diffusion. His life was an illustration of the truth that John Ruskin utters, and which we commend to every person beginning life's work: "It is no man's business whether he has genius or not; work he must, whatever he is, but quietly and steadily; and the natural and unforced results of such work will be always the thing God meant him to do, and will be his best. No agonies or heart-rendings will enable him to do any better. If he is a great man they will be great things, but always, if thus peacefully done, good and right; always, if restlessly and ambitiously done, false, hollow, and despicable."

FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS.

It seems a most impossible for a modern to say a good or bright thing that cannot be traced back to a respectable antiquity. The Bible has given us scores of apt and striking bits of wit and wisdom which have been in use so long and so generally that it is a surprise to hear where they came from. And, on the other hand, it is no less surprising to learn that numerous choice passages of morality and religion which we are accustomed to credit to the Scripture were really first uttered by heathen philosophers, or written by the poets and playwrights of remote centuries. For instance, the expression, "Man proposes, but God disposes," which people no doubt think was invented by a latter-day life insurance agent or solicitor, appears in substance in the Book of Proverbs; and, *per contra*, the pretty sentence, "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," which is ordinarily quoted as from the Bible, was written by Sterne in his "Sentimental Journey." It is curious, too, that a great many of our so-called vulgarisms have a stamp of high authority—as "To run a muck," for which Pope is responsible, and "Too thin," which was applied by King Hal to the flatteries of Bishop Gardiner, according to William Shakspeare, a gentleman who used the word "jolly" in exactly the sense that we now hear it employed by godless urchins in our back alleys. Of course, we are indebted to the works of Shakspeare—conceding that they were written by him, and not by Lord Bacon—for a large proportion of our most popular and serviceable quotations. It is Shakspeare that says, "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin;" "he hath eaten me out of house and home;" "thy wish was father to that thought;" "familiar in their mouths as household words;" "all that glisters is not gold," etc., etc. But Shakspeare did not originate all the shrewd sayings which sound as if he might have made them. It is Milton who speaks of "Linked sweetness long drawn out," and furnishes the much-worn remark about "fresh woods and fields and pastures new." That elegant apothegm, "To err is human, to forgive divine," comes from Pope, who also wrote the homely truth, so often cited, "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread;" and that other excellent bit of irony, "An honest man is the noblest work of God." Johnson taught us to say, "Hell is paved with good intentions;" and Goldsmith gave us the conquering motto of "Measures, not men." The phrase of equivocal virtue, "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," is supplied by Gray; and the favorite heading for speeches on the currency, "Thoughts that breathe and words that burn," is to be found in the same quarter. "A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind," was written by Garrick; "The trail of the serpent is over them all," by Moore; "Of two evils the least is always to be chosen," by Thomas a'Kempis; "Fine by degrees and beautifully less," by Pryor; "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" by Morton, and in the play of "Speed the Plow;" "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," by Keats; "Coming events cast their shadows before," by Campbell; and "God helps them that help themselves," by our own Doctor Franklin. Turning from the matter of their origin to the quotations themselves, and to our use of them, it is singular to notice how rarely some of the most familiar ones are spoken and written correctly. Byron alluded, with malicious severity, to a class of pedants "with just enough learning to misquote;" but even the more thoroughly educated are not always free from this sort of blundering. Every schoolboy, to say nothing of cultured grown folks, ought to be able to quote correctly the famous saying of Webster about "the drum-beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England;" and yet no less a personage than Sir Henry Bulwer, in his pretentious "Life of Palmerston," thus murders the superb beauty of the passage: "There is not an hour in the day in which the British drum is not beating in some region of the earth." This is little less ludicrous in its way, considering Sir Henry's high attainments, than the story they tell of Long John Wentworth, who, aiming to close an eloquent stump speech with Bryant's well-known couplet, "Truth crushed—how's that? It's by Bryant, you know—that beautiful poem of his. 'Truth crushed to earth'—splendid thing, you remember—'Truth crushed to earth, will—will come up again!'—I forget the rest of it; but if any of you doubt it, I'll just bet you a cool hundred dollars that she will."—*Globe-Democrat.*

It is told of an American map-agent that on a recent trip he was attacked by highway robbers, who demanded his money. As he was too prudent to carry money in the country, they failed to make a haul out of their victim. "But," said the agent, "I have some splendid maps of the country along with me, which I would like to show you;" and in a twinkling he was off his horse, had a map stuck upon a pole, and explained it so effectually that he sold each of the banditti a map, pocketed the money, and resumed his journey.

FASHION AND GOSSIP.

Hand frills are in fashion.

Walking dresses are made very short in front.

It is *comme il faut* to eat olives from the fingers.

Cream is the fashionable color for the coming season.

Buttons are small, and generally of the dress material.

Parasols to be worn with mourning are made of black silk, trimmed with knife-pleatings of *crepe*.

Imported linen costumes for the coming warm weather are furnished with parasols to match.

A fancy for a pocket worn at the side of the dress is an imitation of a tiny game-bag made of the dress material.

Archangel lace is the name given to all the cream colored Cashmere, Angora fleece, and wool laces of this season.

The most stylish gloves for gentlemen are two-buttoned ones in light colors, with heavy, black stitchings on the back.

The new Valenciennes laces are made cream color by artificial means. They are used to a great extent for trimming bonnets.

Damask and brocaded grenadines combined with plainer styles will make the newest and most elegant costumes this Summer.

The polonaise with various modifications or changes from that worn a year or two ago is the prominent feature in new spring fashions.

The fashionable strings for all bonnets are of cream-colored Brussels net, hemmed on one side, and the other side trimmed with Archangel lace.

American silks are gradually gaining in popularity and deservedly so; while they are not as rich-looking, and glossy as foreign makes, still they wear well, and for dresses in constant use, are to be highly recommended.

It is the fashion to wear a black velvet ribbon around the neck from which is suspended a medallion or cross. Very young girls sometimes substitute a bell-like flower—as a fuchsia or a bind-weed, in place of the metal ornaments.

The New York *World* says: "It is announced that Miss Consuelo Yznago, a young lady of this city, is to be married this month to Viscount Mandeville, the son and heir of the Duke of Manchester, in England. Viscount Mandeville is a youth of twenty-three and an officer in the British army. His father, the Duke of Manchester, who is but fifty three years of age, visited this country two or three years ago, and his mother, a German lady from Hanover, has long been conspicuous at the English Court.

During the recent ceremony of opening Parliament the Queen went through her part as if in a dream. She had, indeed, nothing to do but walk through the corridors to the Peers' chamber and take her seat on the throne, where she remained in pensive abstraction while the Lord Chancellor read the speech, and then, with a bow all round, she withdrew. There was, however, a little accident in the course of this simple ceremony. Her Majesty wore her widow's cap with long streamers, and a small diamond crown over it—the real crown, which is a heavy, clumsy affair, being carried on a cushion by the Duke of Northumberland—and when in her dreamy, absent way she took her place on the throne, she forgot to put back the strings and sat down on them, which gave a jerk to her cap and nearly shook the circlet of gold off her head. The two younger Princesses—Louise and Beatrice—who were on each side of their mother, were able, however, by prompt action, to save the crown and adjust the ribbons.—*London Correspondent N. Y. Times.*

SPICE.

When the tired and wild-eyed editor
Begins to frown and rumple his hair,
And finds that he still has space to spare,
All through the columns of the next papaire,
His only course is to boldly scissaire
A one-line item for a one line square;
A five-line item for a little bigger square,
A half-column joke for an awful big square.
SING.—
Clip, brothers, clip; clip with care;
But always give credit to the other papaire.

What men want is not talent, it is purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.—*Bulwer.*

"Science," says Dr. Holmes, "is a good piece of furniture for a man to have in an upper chamber, provided he has common sense on the ground floor."

The contest for the championship in meteorological proficiency has got whittled down until it lies between "Old Prob.," "Professor" Tice, and the ground-hog.

The American lady who ascended Mount Blanc, turns out to be an Englishwoman, and, says the *Inter-Ocean*, we're glad of it. American ladies have more respect for their boots.

"I have been in many difficulties," said some one to Bruton, "yet I have managed always to keep my head above water." "I do not doubt it," answered Bruton, "seeing that wood will not sink."

Persons who are weary of saying, "How doth the little busy bee," may try the following Chinese version:—

Hbw? Sic belly small chin-chin sting bug
Im-im-implove ebly sixty minit all a time.
Go, pickee up sting-bug juice all day
All kin' places foun flowels jest got busted.

Not long ago an eminent and facetious lawyer was present during the rehearsal of "Macbeth." In the scene where Macbeth questions the witches in the cavern, "What is it you do?" they answer, "A deed without a name." The phrase struck the sagacious lawyer, and he immediately remarked to a friend, "A *deed* without a *name*? Why, it's void."

Hon. S. S. Cox says: In the Thirty-ninth Congress a Western Virginian has been defending the agricultural appropriation. Attention was drawn to the expenditures, in which Et A. figured extensively. "I do not know who he is. Perhaps a friend of the gentleman from West Virginia," said an Iowa member. That gentleman disavowed aiding Mr. Et A. to his place. "No, sir," he exclaimed. "I deny the charge that I recommended any one but the wives and daughters of our brave soldiers!"

This anecdote is told of Dr. Samuel Johnson and wife previous to their marriage: He said that he very much wished to marry her, but there were three obstacles. First, he was of very humble origin; second, he had no money; third, he had an uncle who was hung. In reply, she said she honored no man more or less because of his parentage; second, she had no money herself; and third, although she had no relatives hung, she had twenty who deserved it, and she wished they were.

"Well, I declare," said old Mrs. Partington, removing her spectacles, and carefully wiping them with a corner of her check apron. "I declare Lord Byron wasn't such a wonderful man, after all 's been said and done." "Why, what's the matter, granny," said Ike, who was slyly inserting a handful of red pepper into the old lady's snuff-box. "Why, see here, Isaac," said the old lady, pointing at the book she had been reading. "Byron has called one of his grammatical works the 'Doge of Venice.' Now even if I ain't got much book larnin', I know without insulting the directory that d-o-g-e don't spell dog. And another thing, Isaac, my son, I don't believe Venus ever had a dog, leastwise I never heard tell on it. It's a pity the Britishers didn't have spellin' matches them days," and the old lady gave her cap strings an indignant jerk and threw the book contemptuously on the table.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

APRIL 15, 1876.

Official Paper of El Paso County.

THE LOCAL PRESS.—You owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, as the exponent of your city, as much as any other citizens do to any other journal. It is in no sense beneath notice and care—for it is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the summation of the importance, interest, and welfare of yourself. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.—*New York Times.*

Our new Mayor and Aldermen under the city organization were duly inaugurated on Saturday last and entered upon the government of the city. They have held two informal meetings since, but the proper business before them has been delayed in consequence of the Mayor, Hon. William Wagner, being in attendance on the court as a petit juror.

We regret to announce that the Rev. Joseph M. Turner, Rector of Grace Church in this city, has resigned his charge, and expects to leave for Philadelphia on Tuesday next, to attend a sister in the last stages of a fatal sickness. It has been expected, and is still hoped, that he will officiate in the church on Easter Sunday; and the usual preparations are being made for celebrating that joyous Christian festival. Mr. Turner has only been in this parish a few months, but has for some years past officiated in other parishes in the Territory, performing the duties of his sacred office with ability and zeal, and he will have behind him many regrets, and a high appreciation of his official and personal worth.

We have received the March number, being the seventh issued, of *The Church Student*, a neat, well conducted, small sized sheet, published every month in the school year, at the Diocesan School for boys, at Golden, Colorado, as a private enterprise, undertaken to promote church school interests in the jurisdiction, and not as the official organ of the bishop or any parish. The mechanical work is done by amateurs; it is printed on a toy press, and circulated for the most part gratuitously to the end "that our sons may grow up as the young plants, and that our daughters may be as the polished corners of the Temple." Subscriptions are received at 50 cents a year. We commend the cheerful and promising sheet to public patronage, and especially to the favor of churchmen. It betokens a spirit of enterprise and a desire for usefulness on the part of Rocky Mountain students, engaged in a work worthy of encouragement and imitation.

Colorado Springs, Canon City, and Pueblo, if they make the effort, can share the trade of Park, Hayden, and Summit counties. The reason is that freighters have to haul to pay, and therefore are such hard customers that a good, home market for 1,000 pounds more than they can ever get over the Denver and Rio Grande wagon road, will 50 per cent less wear and tear on wagons, teams, and teamsters.—*Pueblo Journal.*

The above is a very specious suggestion, but it is based on a mistake. Merchants and business men are awake to the importance of it, and are largely increasing their facilities for supplying the wants of the settlements on the Railroad. Arrangements for freights are now such that this point can get goods in Denver and Pueblo cheaper than any other access to it can, and we are fast gaining the trade of our own country. The certainly inferior transportation claims we see here to retain, we hope will pass, that the Pueblo man, in his little newspaper, has not time to long do.

We publish in another column the last number of the Gazette's account of the tragedy at "Manitou Park," and believe it is approved by the gentleman who would be best able to speak of it as a representation, giving an account of it based on the evidence of George Severs. By a mutual friend a meeting was arranged between George Severs and George Christ, in which Severs sought leader and to repair his losses so he could pursue his journey, the trouble having been so forced as to explode on a wire being touched, and the wire having been so arranged as necessarily to be touched by anyone entering the shed. Severs nearly lost his life by the infernal machine, internally contrived for his injury or the injury of any unfortunate way farer, man, by the malice of the hunter. We learn that the attention of the Grand Jury, then in session in this city, was called to the transaction, and Mr. Christ would doubtless have been called to answer a criminal charge, had it not been ascertained that his much lies beyond the county line in another jurisdiction. Not to do any one, however inexcusable or guilty, injustice, we publish this week a communication signed "West Creek," giving Mr. Christ's version of the matter, which does not, in our judgment, relieve him from the imputation of maliciously setting a trap to cause injury, suffering, or death to any human being seeking for any purpose, innocent or otherwise, entrance to an outside shed, where he had no business to store valuables, and no right to seek to protect them in such a murderous and barbarous manner.

SAN JUAN.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company have issued what is entitled "The San Juan Guide," Vol. I., No. 1, dated at Topeka, Kansas, April, 1876, giving much valuable information, in a neat, attractive form, in relation to the San Juan silver and gold mines, the La Plata and San Miguel gold mines, now mines are located and reached, the climate, profits of mining, outfit for the mines, with observations on the San Juan Country in seven chapters, written, after six months' experience among the mines, by Hon. Sidney Clarke, and furnishing a full and succinct account of the rivers, lakes, valleys, parks, mines, roads, coal deposits, productions, and prospects of that wonderful country. It is altogether the most comprehensive and, we believe, correct and reliable exposition of all that is known of the resources and developments of a mining section of vast wealth and promise, scarcely second to any other on the continent.

It contains tables of distances, descriptions of routes, statements in regard to smelting and concentrating ores, suggestions, and items of information, a most everything one cares to read who is seeking knowledge or contemplating a journey or a location there.

The railroad company have countless made the most of the opportunity to display the advantages claimed for their line of access to the new Eldorado, but they have certainly rendered a good service in publishing and disseminating so much useful information on a subject of so much present inquiry and interest, so exactly meeting and answering the needs of the awakened and enterprising public.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP JOHNS, OF VIRGINIA.

This venerable prelate, one of the oldest in the Protestant Episcopal Church, died near Alexandria, Va., on the 6th instant, aged eighty years. He was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese in 1842, and has faithfully served the Church in that sacred office up to the time of his death, a period of thirty-four years.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD.

We have received, through the favor of W. A. Conant, Esq., a descriptive circular issued by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co., 5 x 6 on both sides with valuable information concerning its line, branches, connections, and the country traversed, with time and distance tables, Colorado beautifully illustrated by well executed wood cuts engraved from photographs, a colored profile of the road through the fertile valley of the Arkansas, a handsome, colored map exhibiting the entire line, designating towns and stations, the counties in Kansas and Colorado distinguished by different colors; and accompanying this useful circular was a handsome, colored lithograph on tinted paper, of the Colorado and Kansas State Exposition Building on the Centennial grounds in Philadelphia,—a noble structure, creditable to the judgment and architectural taste of our worthy Commissioners.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER T. STEWART, OF NEW YORK.

The great merchant who has achieved such wide distinction in his business character and career and accumulated a fortune believed to be greater than any one man ever accumulated in private business, died at his home in the city of New York, on the 11th instant; and so that marble palace on Fifth Avenue, often the scene of gayety and splendor, is a house of mourning, and those immense mercantile establishments, the largest of any on two continents, have lost the creative genius who directed to the minutest detail the multiplied transactions of their almost measureless traffic.

We remember when Mr. Stewart was occupying a small store a few doors above the Astor House, on Broadway, living with his family on the second floor, himself the salesman, personally selling to customers tape and calico or more costly silks; and we have witnessed the successive stages of his wonderful career to its successful close, when his sales exceed in amount any other mercantile house in the country, if not in the world, and his fortune ranges somewhere from fifty to a hundred millions.

THE LAST LETTER WRITTEN BY THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

NEW YORK, May 5, 1873.

Mr. William Mellen:—I am on my way to Boston, where I expect to remain a couple of weeks. I shall then, if well enough, set my face westward, and may reach Colorado between the first and fifteen of June. Will that be the right time?

If it will be, *much encouragement* to Mrs. Mellen I shall prefer to make my home with you for a short time. If not I hope you will say so to me frankly, and get as good quarters for me as the hotel will afford.

My health has not changed, visibly, much since I saw you. I hope you and all yours are well, happy, and prosperous.

Write me at Boston, and give a full account of yourself. Address to me at Hyde Berkeley.

Yours most truly,

S. P. CHASE.

Hon. W. Mellen, etc.

We are permitted to publish the foregoing letter addressed to William P. Mellen, esq., formerly living in this city, known to be the last one written by the distinguished Chief Justice, he having penned it and sent it to post from the house of his daughter, Mrs. Hoyt, shortly before the attack which resulted in his death the next morning. It receives additional interest from the fact that the worthy and lamented citizen to whom it was addressed soon after followed him to the grave.

It was my privilege to have known them both long and well. Mr. Mellen and myself were Boys together. He migrated to Ohio in 1840. Visiting him soon after, we found him in the office of Chase & Ball, leading lawyers in Cincinnati, preparing himself for admission to practice in the courts of Ohio. He has already won the friendship of Mr. Chase, who was just entering upon the paths of distinction. We were both at the time entertained by Mr. Chase at his home on the bank of the river below the city. A long period of confidential intimacy passed between Mr. Chase and Mr. Mellen. Although more widely separated, occasional meetings kept active our respective acquaintance with the one, and similar friendship with the other, until the outbreak of the rebellion, which brought us all into close official relations at Washington, Mr. Chase at the head of the Treasury Department of the Government and Mr. Mellen and myself in responsible positions near and under him.

It was because it was the friend of Mr. Mellen that I was tendered and shared close official relations with the Secretary during the war. We both in an uncommon degree enjoyed his confidence, the hospitalities of his house, and the consideration of his family. I am certain that no one man, however distinguished, was so near Mr. Chase's heart as was Mr. Mellen. He knew all of the Secretary's thoughts, plans, purposes, ambitions, griefs, and disappointments, and was always called to his side in times of triumph and success.

Mr. Mellen and his daughter, now Mrs. Palmer, accompanied the Chief Justice and his daughter, now Mrs. Hoyt, on that memorable journey in a government steamer down the Southern coast at the close of the war, when Mr. Chase was received with so much honor in all the Southern cities, and in his frequent reception addresses, gave utterance to thoughts and sentiments which became key notes of reconstruction. It was my privilege also with a daughter to have been of the party as far as Norfolk, Va.

The intimacy between Mr. Chase and Mr. Mellen was never in any way lessened or impaired during their subsequent lives; and during Mr. Chase's last conscious hours, his thoughts were with his faithful friend, contemplating a visit to him here, in the hope of repairing wasted energies under the bright skies and in the genial atmosphere of Colorado; and so he wrote this last letter, affixed to it for the last time that familiar signature, and then passed to his reward:—a man of vast intellectual resources, and exalted moral qualities, who had no thoughts which were not great, no aims which were not lofty, no purposes which were not sublime.

And when Mr. Mellen was suddenly called away, while on a distant journey, this letter with which he had never parted, was found with him, carefully preserved, cherished to the last, as a precious memento of the illustrious man of whom he ever entertained so much affection and reverence.

TOWN OF COLORADO SPRINGS *vs.* NUMA VIDAL.

This case came on for trial on an appeal from the Justice's Court, before the District Court, now in session, on Friday, the 14th inst., W. A. Wilkes appearing for the town, and Lewis & Gunnell for the defendant.

In the complaint the defendant was charged with the violation of the town ordinance prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. In the court below the defendant was found guilty and sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $50.

The trial in the District Court resulted in the conviction of the defendant by the jury, who, under the ordinance, imposed a fine of $150 and 30 days' imprisonment in the county jail.

The question of the validity of the ordinance was raised on the trial, and passed upon by the court, Justice Hallett fully sustaining and approving the validity of the ordinance.

CENTENNIAL.

The Centennial Commissioners for our Territory are wide awake and active in urging our people to prepare and forward contributions illustrating our productions and industries, that Colorado may make a suitable display at the great National Exposition. No such opportunity will be again offered to exhibit on a large scale to an immense audience, the gathered representations of all nations, specimens of what are grown in our soil, and is found in our forests and our mountains, products of the loom, the mill, the workshop, all curious contrivances of cunning or skillful handicraft, the work of our mechanics, delvers in the mines, agriculturists and taxidermists—everything that will tend to exhibit and prove the inexhaustible treasures, vast resources, and unlimited capabilities of Colorado. We trust that citizens will appreciate and improve the advantages offered, for diffusing knowledge concerning our own young and promising Territory, its progress, achievements and future expectations.

GOV. ROUTT AND HIS ACCUSER.

It was Mr. Frank Tayor who gave the evidence before the Post-office Committee which half implicated Governor Routt in corrupt practices in connection with mail contracts, saying that he (Tayor) believed that E. P. Sawyer improperly paid Governor Routt, while he was Assistant Postmaster General in 1870, $20 000. It was a vague charge but feebly made at best, and was indignantly denied by Gov. Routt, who has voluntarily gone to Washington to demand a hearing before the Congressional Committee, and stamp the allegation or insinuation as a lie.

On Saturday last Mr. M. V. Nichols, of Beatrice, Nebraska, President and Treasurer of the Kansas and Nebraska Stage Company, which company runs the line from this place to Fairplay and further on, came into the GAZETTE office, and, as an act of justice to Governor Routt, gave us the following for publication:—

The Kansas and Nebraska Stage Company bought one fourth interest in all of E. P. Sawyer's mail contracts and stage property in 1870, the contracts running four years. I personally transacted all the business between the company and Mr. Sawyer, and know positively that not a cent was paid to General Routt, and no such thought was in Mr. Sawyer's mind. He consulted me and obtained my approval before selling to Mr. Tayor an interest in one route on which he (Taylor) was acting as agent for the company. An accounting to me for moneys paid out for the company Mr. Sawyer would necessarily have told me of any payment to Routt had any such been made. We were on friendly terms, and Sawyer talked freely with me of all his business transactions and relations with official personages. He spoke to me in terms of great respect and confidence in General Routt, and said he firmly believed that he (Routt) was one of the purest and most incorruptible men in the Post office Department, and that he would resent as an indignity any attempt to bribe him or influence him by pecuniary considerations. That he (Routt) was uncommonly efficient and particular in examining all applications for changes of any kind in routes or in contracts, for carrying mails, and would consider no case unless it was endorsed by the proper member of Congress and asked for by the people, before he would submit the application to the Postmaster General.

I have not seen Governor Routt or had any communication with him since 1873, in any way. I feel that it is my duty to stamp insinuations or half whispers assisting to injure an honest and upright man with their true character. No one was so well acquainted with all the facts and with Mr. Sawyer's disbursements at that time as myself, and knowing all that transpired, and all the parties, I am unwilling to believe that Mr. Taylor has ever made such a statement in regard to Gen. Routt as he is represented to have made.

M. V. NICHOLS,
President and Treasurer of Kansas and Nebraska Stage Company.

THE LANGRISHE THEATRICAL COMPANY.

Our citizens have enjoyed a rare treat in the performance for several evenings past of this excellent company. Mr. and Mrs. Langrishe have been long known in the Territory, and have won an enviable reputation as representatives of the mimic art. They have in their present company Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Forrester, Miss Ada Coleman, Miss Minnie Edrington, and Messrs. Tyler, Pilleo, Hall, Bowron, Griffith, Watson and Johnston. They make Denver their home, and propose to establish and maintain there the legitimate drama, in its lighter, comical, and more enlivening character, and to make the tour of the smaller neighboring towns and cities as circumstances may allow and patronage may invite.

We do not overstep the line of fair and honest praise in saying that they represent some of the best and most popular comedies and plays in a manner very enjoyable, mirth provoking, and satisfactory. The characters in the several pieces they played on the stage here were well sustained, and most of them in a manner that would have done credit to the large theatres of the Eastern cities. The leading characters are generally taken by Mr. and Mrs. Langrishe, and Mr. and Mrs. Forrester, but Miss Coleman and Miss Edrington, neither of whom lack personal grace and beauty, are equally excellent in their respective roles; and the gentlemen named above each acted the parts assigned them with entire propriety and acceptability.

The performances here opened on Friday evening, the 7th inst., with the popular comedy, "The Honeymoon," and closed with the amusing farce, "The Simpsons." We were fortunate enough to be present this evening, and from pretty frequent attendance upon theatrical entertainments in our younger days, we are able to commend that first evening's performance as comparing favorably with the best we have seen. We never, on the whole, saw a better representation of the "Honeymoon" or the "Simpsons." "The Serious Family," Burton's favorite comedy, the "Dutch Lovers," the "Divorcee," the "Lady of Lyons," and the "Life and Trials of a Factory Girl," were the principal plays enacted here, and all were much applauded.

At a convention of delegates held at Weeks' Hall, on Wednesday last, said delegates having been chosen at a previous primary meeting of Republicans of the town, Messrs. Tom Potter and W. A. Conant, of Colorado Springs, and Dr. W. V. Robinson, of Monument, were chosen delegates to the Territorial Republican Convention, to be held at Denver, on the 20th instant, to appoint delegates to the National Republican Convention, appointed to meet at Cincinnati, on the 14th of June next, to nominate candidates to be voted for at the next election for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

AN UNWELCOME WAIF.

Early on Sunday morning last Mr. White, who resides near the C. F. House at Manitou, was awakened by the noise of footsteps round his premises, and on going out with a revolver in his hand he discovered near the door a basket with a male infant, supposed to be about three weeks old, in it, wrapped in a piece of turkey red, and a coarse flannel, with a bottle beside it filled with milk. No trace was discovered of the persons who had left it, excepting footprints in the road, leading in several directions and finally disappearing in the road side weeds. The infant, said to be a healthy and fine-looking one, is in charge of the public authorities.

Communicated.

To the Editor of the Gazette:—

On account of the repairs now in progress in the Presbyterian church the Temperance prayer meetings will be held until further notice at the house of Mr. Wetty (first house south of Baptist church). The meetings will commence promptly at 8 o'clock, Tuesdays, and continue one hour.

Temperance pledges have been prepared, and are already in circulation, and we earnestly invite all Temperance workers to meet with us.

Let everyone add something to the moral power which a one can enforce successfully the prohibitory law. *Manufacture and then sustain public sentiment against the liquor traffic.*

By order of Committee.

MRS. F. S. ROUNDS.

Colorado Springs, April 14, 1876.

Communicated.

To the Editor of the Gazette:—

Noticing an article in your last paper of April 8, by one of your correspondents, signed "Manitou Park," relating the misfortunes experienced by a man named George Severs in an evil moment, please allow me a small space in your valuable paper to give you and your readers a different version of the affair, and which will throw a light on the same in a more unbiased and impartial manner than that of your correspondent, as your reporter must certainly have been actuated by an unfriendly spirit despite in giving an extra coloring to his account, in order to create public sentiment in favor of the unfortunate being and against the party on whose property the poor fellow was transgressing at the time he met with his misfortune.

In the first place, the ranch of Mr. George Christ, on West Creek, always has had the reputation of extending a friendly home and treatment to every stranger, and especially the needy, when Mr. Christ was and is living at his home and attending to his affairs on his place in the mountains. Now, when Mr. Christ sometime ago left his ranch to live off and on in the city and in the mountains, as his business required him, he carefully stored away everything of value in his stable so it could not be carried off and stolen by evil disposed persons, and which stable he secured by fastening and locking, and also put up three written notices in sight of everybody—"Take warning and do not break in here." This precaution was taken because at divers times before parties had broken in and stolen from him. This man, it appears, after looking over the premises, had also broken into one of the dwelling houses, not finding any booty worth while, he also broke into the stable, thinking probably to find something worth taking. One of the cabins had been left open by Mr. Christ on his leaving the place last, which any one could enter without hindrance, in case it became necessary to seek shelter or stay over night. As the man Severs had no horse to ride, his body along there was not the slightest reason for him to break with main force into the stable. But your correspondent, on the contrary, seems to think that in the mountains people generally do as they please. I think he is much mistaken, and he had better get acquainted with the rules of the country a little before he ventures such wild assertions.

To make the whole story short, the fact is that the man Severs came to the place of Mr. George Christ, one of the most peaceable, straight-forward citizens that lives in the mountains, for booty—to steal, and nothing else—as his maneuverings around the place indicate this.

After Severs (rather rare experience, which temptation led him into, your correspondent tries to make out) but the unfortunate man's life is about to be despaired of, and would very much like to find out, as he intimates, whether the poor devil should not be upheld and probably rewarded for transgressing the laws of the country, whereas he may have had a timely warning to save him in the future from a term in the penitentiary.

WEST CREEK.

The District Court is still in session, Hon. Moses Hallett, Chief Justice, presiding.

We learn that Sunday trains will be run on the Denver & Rio Grande railway on and after Sunday the 23d instant.

We are happy to announce that the Denver & Rio Grande railway has reached the new town of El Moro, 88 miles south of Pueblo.

We are informed that Dr. R. H. Lamborn, of Philadelphia, Vice President of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, and prominent in other public enterprises, in this section, is in the city, a guest at Jacobs Exchange.

It will appear from a notice under the proper head that Edwin Eaton, Esq., our worthy County Assessor, while estimating the value of the estates of others, has been considering the loneliness of his own, and, constantly observing the happiness in the homes he visited, has been graciously moved to establish one for himself. We have not the pleasure of knowing the fair lady who has influenced her destinies with his, but we agree that she is worthy of him and that is saying much in her praise. We acknowledge the receipt of a bountiful supply of choice things from the wedding feast. We are considering the matter of spreading them out on the table in our sanctum, and inviting in a few of our fellow laborers, the *Young Harry* included, and in a glass of sparkling Manitou, as becomes the workers on the GAZETTE, drinking the health and happiness of the married pair.

ROLL OF HONOR

IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR MONTH ENDING APRIL 7, 1876.

We do not know what proportion of those attending the Intermediate Department of our excellent Public School have gained the distinction of having their names written on the Roll of Honor, but we publish it with pleasure, congratulating the youthful aspirants, and sincerely wishing for them that in the school of life they may be equally deserving and successful, and that their names may ever be inscribed on the ROLL OF HONOR.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

This roll consists of pupils who in scholarship, attendance and deportment average 90 and above:

"A" Class.

Samuel Arnold	96
George Humiston	92
Sarah Weaver	91⅔
Lottie Wilson	91
Ella Rice	90

"B" Class.

Sarah Jones	97⅓
Ida Arnold	95⅓
Olga Lage	92½
Katie Wolfe	90

"C" Class.

Johnnie Parkhurst	94½
Francis Pearson	93⅔
Ernest Starr	93½
Roper Edwards	93
Belle Sutton	90¾
Scott Lage	90½

E. P. BECKER.

Mr. W. T. Fletcher, of the firm of Wood & Fletcher, has gone for a short trip to Indianapolis, his former home. We hope soon again to see his pleasant face in our streets.

We learn from one of the County Commissioners that the need of improvement in the road between this city and Manitou will soon be made—a move in the right direction.

The ladies of the Congregational Society will hold one of their good old fashioned socables on Thursday evening of next week, April 20th, to which they extend a cordial invitation to their friends.

Mr. Vincent's successor as pastor of the M. E. Church is Rev. Mr. Moss, late of the Philadelphia Conference. Mr. Moss writes that he will be here by Sunday, the 23d instant, and preach on that day beginning his work here. We bespeak for him a cordial welcome.

It was very gratifying to see Prof. L. G. A. Copley in our sanctum this week. After a long and serious illness, from which he has completely recovered, he will be able to assume his duties at the public school on Monday next, and his presence there will be hailed with joy by both pupils and patrons.

Messrs. Savage & Torance, in Hamilton's block, Tucker and street, are offering a large stock of boots and shoes, for ladies, gentlemen and children, of both foreign and home manufacture, and at prices to suit the times. We advise all who are any way deficient in *understandings* to give them a call.

J. Patrick and C. F. Emerson, prominent citizens of Dixon, Ill., have been making Dr. C. T. Reynolds a short visit. They left for Del Norte Monday, intending to look through the mining districts of San Juan, with a view to the establishment of reduction works.

From seventy-five to eighty men are employed in the Denver and Rio Grande shops, near Denver, the monthly pay roll averaging from $5,000 to $6,000. In the construction department, forty-three flat and nineteen box-cars have been completed, and nineteen stock-cars yet to be finished, before present orders are filled.

The Central City *Register* of a late date says: Work is being actively prosecuted in the newly discovered mines about Manitou, and some ores which show $100 and over by assay have been taken out. Prof. Van Diest, after making a very careful examination of the lode, is convinced that it will pay handsomely for working.

A social entertainment of tableaux, music and ice cream will be given by a number of young ladies and gentlemen at the City Hall, Friday evening, April 20th. The music will consist of solos, duets, quartetts and an opening chorus of fifty children. No trouble or expense has been spared in making the tableaux both elegant and attractive.

Rev. B. T. Vincent, who has for eight months past been pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, has been transferred to Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, and left for his new field of labor yesterday. He is to be succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Moss. Mr. Vincent publishes in the April monthly *Church Jottings* an affectionate "Good-bye" to his people, who will follow him to his new home with their blessings and prayers.

The Fairplay *Sentinel* says that "Frank Lombard, a great and popular favorite in Chicago, from 1850 to within a year or two, and well known throughout the Northwest as a political singer, is now a constable in Colorado Springs." We knew that prophets had not always been honored in their own country, but we did not know that our new elected and efficient constable was distinguished as a political singer. His vocal qualities will soon be called into requisition.

The boundaries of our prospective State are said to be as follows, viz.: Commencing on the 37th parallel of north latitude, where the 25th meridian of longitude west from Washington, crosses the same; then north on said meridian to the 41st parallel of north latitude; thence along said parallel west to the 32d meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said meridian to the 37th parallel of north latitude aforesaid; thence along said parallel east to the place of beginning.

Ben Lane Posey, esq., in a neat valedictory in the Rosita *Index* of the 30th ult., retires from the editorial management of that paper to give undivided attention to the practice of law. He also, in the same paper concludes a well written essay on Colorado, its history, productions, attractions, &c., which we hope to see published in a more substantial form. We wish him abundant success in his professional business. The South was always famed for good lawyers and eloquent advocates, and we are of its reputation in that regard is not likely to suffer through Mr. Posey.

The sociable at the M. E. Church, on Thursday evening, was as usual a very pleasant and enjoyable affair. A larger number were present than at any previous time, perhaps from the fact that it was the last evening Mr. and Mrs. Vincent would be present. The literary exercises and music were unusually good. A concert exercise entitled the "Revolutionary Rising," given by five girls of Miss Merrill's class, was very well rendered and elicited hearty applause. These sociables seem to be increasing in interest and it is the intention of the ladies to continue them every two weeks until the weather becomes too warm.

Mr. J. E. Raymond, who was seriously injured some weeks since by an explosion in the mine of Fairfield & Raymond at Cheyenne Mountain, and has since been confined to his bed, under the care of Dr. Horn, is doing well, but it is doubtful whether he will ever see out of his left eye. Mr. Raymond has been cheerful throughout his great suffering, constantly attended by Mr. Fairfield, Mr. Barton and other friends, who share the sympathy, as he does the respect, of all who know him.

Elder Cornoran will preach at City Hall to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, and at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in the evening, at half-past seven.

Rev. Mr. Harlow will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the Unity Congregational Church. Mr. Harlow is from Nosha Falls, Kansas, and is visiting this region before returning to his old home in New England.

Sergeant C. H. Hobbs, in charge of the signal service station on Pike's Peak, was in our city on Tuesday last, almost recovered, we are pleased to know, from his long illness, able to give attention to his solitary and arduous duties and to descend the mountain at this most inclement season of the year. He is not discontented or dissatisfied with his official position, but like a true soldier stands at his post and cheerfully performs the duties assigned him. Indeed, his is an *elevated* position in the public service.

The following card, which appeared in the *Mountaineer* of this week over the signature of "H." was in fact issued and intended to bear the signatures of H. K. Palmer, M. D., and M. F. Lorentz. We believe these druggists are conducting their business properly and without intentional fraud upon the laws, which we greatly fear is what cannot truthfully be said of all druggists in our city:

DEAR MRS. ROUNDS:—When we began to do business as druggists, though we knew the unenviable reputation enjoyed (?) by our companions in trade in this city, we refrained from speaking of our determination to carry on our business without selling whisky, lest it should seem a mere advertising dodge, and that we were trying to make a great and conspicuous merit of doing what was simply honest and right. But as many persons refuse to believe us and persist in reporting things to our discredit we desire to say in justification of yourself and others who have kindly defended our character, that we do not and will not sell intoxicating liquor except upon being well satisfied that it is for medical, mechanical or sacramental purposes. Further, as we have no wish to justify ourselves by concealing anything, during the first few days of our commencement we permitted three or four persons to get a "prescription," in none of not being obliged to offend any. The parties referred to will vouch for the truth of this statement. We have no wish to advertise ourselves in this way and would fain avoid seeming to reflect on any, but are willing you should use this in any way you please. Many one cares for further satisfaction in the matter they are at liberty to inspect our rooms throughout and otherwise "investigate" us to the fullest possible extent.

H. K. PALMER,
M. F. LORENTZ

DR. SOLLY'S PAMPHLET.

We republish from the *Atlantic Monthly*, for April, the following well merited compliment to Dr. Solly of our city, and his recently published pamphlet on the mineral springs at Manitou, and also making handsome mention of Dr. Solly's talented wife, eloquent Symphony in Yellow and Red, in the December *Atlantic*:

Dr. Selwin Solly's pamphlet on the mineral springs and climate of Colorado is clear, sensible and scientific, and appears to contain exactly the kind and degree of information which an invalid always wants about the health-resorts to which he is wisely recommended by his friends. The original of initials appended to Dr. Solly's name, D. R. C. S. England, L. S. A. London, etc., advise us that if he does not know what he is talking about it is not the fault of the schools at home or abroad, and the modesty and lucidity of his style still farther confirm our conviction that he does know. Prefixed to the pamphlet is an analysis of the water of the six mineral springs at Manitou, by Prof. O. Loew, mineralogist and chemist of the Wheeler expedition. Dr. Solly goes on to show briefly and in popular language why it is that a small quantity of remedial agents, when found in natural solution in spring water, will usually influence the system much more powerfully than a larger quantity in artificial combination. He then divides the famous mineral springs of the world into four principal groups, the chalybeate, the sulphureous, the acidulous or carbonated, and the saline, and assigns to the springs of Manitou their proper place in this classification. The general conclusion is that, with slight individual differences, they all come under the head of weak compound carbonated soda waters, resembling those of Ems and exceeding those of Spa; that the Manitou and Navajoe springs are especially to be recommended for those unsalable chronic conditions which physicians bring under the head of increased venosity; the Shoshone and Little Chief are adapted to give relief in chronic derangements of the liver, and the Iron Lake is unhesitatingly advised for anæmic conditions and incipient phthisis.

With regard to the climate of Colorado, Dr. Solly launches into no raptures, but appends to his dissertation on the waters a synopsis of the weather at Colorado Springs during a single average year. This last page of the book will be to many the most interesting and impressive of all. From this we learn that during the three winter months of 1872–3 (a specially stormy and unpleasant season here) there were at Colorado Springs sixty entire cloudless days, twenty-two more which were overshadowed but without storm, and only eight of actually "rainy weather." We do not see how any Bostonian, with a memory of past years and a presentiment of future ones, can peruse this statement without a throb of impatience to be flowing the star of empire. It has occurred to most of us, during the few fine days of November and December, to cherish a fond but fleeting dream of a winter which should be all like these, with serene skies and moderate cold, little snow, and a relief to the eye, in constant soft, neutral tints, from the terribly refreshing green of growing vegetation. He who reads Dr. Solly's pamphlet, and afterwards devours, by way of dessert, H. H.'s Symphony in Yellow and Red, in the December *Atlantic*, will perceive that upon the upland plateau of North America this dream may be realized, with the added delight to the eye of new and exquisite combinations and effects of color.

BORN.

KNOX.—On Monday, the 10th instant, to the wife of Mr. James Knox, a son.

RIFLE MATCH.

We published in our last number an account of the shooting match between the rifle team of Denver and amateur marksmen of this city, but did not receive in time for publication the following resolution passed at a meeting of the gentlemen whose names are appended, to, so courteous and generous in tone and expression that it must soothe any chagrin our city riflemen may have felt in their defeat:

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., April 6, 1876.

Resolved, by the Denver Rifle Team and inferior marksmen accompanying them, that whereas, having been challenged by the riflemen of Colorado Springs, and having been so fortunate as to win the match, owing in a great measure to the superiority of their rifles, we hereby extend their sincere thanks to their friends at the Springs for the courteous treatment and liberal hospitality extended to them, and hope at an early day to meet them at Denver, where an opportunity will be offered to demonstrate in a more substantial manner their feelings towards them.

C. GOVE,
H. MINER,
M. H. GOODELL,
W. FRANK SMITH,
M. SPANGLER.

MINING NOTES.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING AGENCY.

EL PASO COUNTY.

Owing to the unsettled weather and the snow on the mountains no prospecting and comparatively little work has been done in the way of developing the lodes before located in this vicinity the past week. The little that has been done, however, has gone very far towards settling the question favorably as to our having not only paying ores but very rich ores of various kinds and in great quantities.

Much work is awaiting the result of the eight tons sent to Black Hawk from the Ute Pass Mine, at Manitou, some weeks ago. This was treated on Wednesday last, but the result has not been received at this writing.

The Chiann Mountain Mining Company, composed of eight members, A. F. Hollingsworth, president, O. L. Matthews, secretary, own a group of seven locations at the foot of Chiann Mountain, one fourth mile below the Watkins' mine. The lodes of this group are among the most promising on the mountain. The company have just let a contract for sinking a shaft on the Flying Cloud Lode, to a depth of twenty feet below the present working, to Messrs. Hano & Anderson, to be completed in twenty days. They are now at work. This lode has a width of eight feet between walls of granite. Next the hanging wall is a gangue of two inches of blue clay; then comes a streak of quartz of a few inches in thickness, which closely resembles the tellurides of Sunshine, Boulder County, and which acid tests show to contain tellurium. The nature of the gangue has not been well defined yet, but assays show it to contain some $13.00 in gold and silver in nearly equal value. Assays from the pay-vein show some $4.00 higher. These are surface assays. The company have worked the assessments on some of the other locations, and are thus securing all of those located by the company. All show the same character of ore, and all show iron and copper pyrites.

A mile north of this, Messrs. Leonard & Rose are sinking on the Gulch Claim. The ore in this lode increases in quantity and improves in quality with every foot gained in depth. No assays will be had until a depth of twelve feet is reached. They will be much deceived if it does not run well.

Near this is the Last Chance Lode, on which a depth of eighteen feet has been reached, and at this depth an eight inch vein of dark green quartz, which tested by blow pipe and acid does show tellurium in considerable quantity. This ore having just been reached, no assay has yet been had. The vein is said to be in the same lode as the Eclipse, Watkins', the first discovered on the mountain, but it is also the only place where this lode has been opened on the hanging wall.

The Chiann Mountain Prospecting and Mining Company are working night and day on the Bridge Claim, working three shifts of eight hours each. This claim is near 1,000 feet higher in the mountain than any above mentioned, and of a different character of ore.

A vein of honey combed quartz has been found on the mountain west of Monument Park eighteen inches in width, which assayed by Prof. Schirmer, of the Denver Mint, showed $16.00 to the ton. We do not know whether this is a fissure or contact vein, but from the appearance of the ore judge it to be the latter.

Work on a number of lodes in the vicinity of Manitou progresses steadily, but we are without particulars this week. Should a favorable report from the ore sent to Black Hawk be received the work on a number of these locations there will be pushed on with vigor.

The High and Mary, situated a short distance above the shingle mill in the Ute Pass, has been purchased by Mr. Watt, of this place, and others, and a tunnel is being run to cut the lode at a depth of 75 or 100 feet. This lode has now a shaft of over 40 feet in depth on it.

But little work has yet been done on any of the lodes of the galena belt of Chiann and Rock Creeks for reason of the snow. The little done, however, has been sufficient to establish their value in the minds of all who have seen them. The samples of ore shown us from the latest workings, are certainly very fine, and would indicate strong veins. Rough tests of the quantity of silver contained in the galena, and in the shaling between it and the hanging wall have been made, and both show a considerable quantity of this metal. No trial has yet been had for gold, but an average of the assay streaks will be taken for assay in a few days. The belt is composed of a number of parallel lodes, with others crossing at nearly right angles.

Several miners from Sunshine and vicinity are now at work here, and none are so confident of the value of the lodes of this region as they. They all agree that depth will reveal as rich tellurides as are found in Boulder County, and in very much larger seams. This must be determined by reaching the necessary depth on at least one location, before we can know that we have the same class of ores.

Samples from the wall rock of a decomposed lode, in a new locality, showed by assay $6.37 silver and $9.00 gold. Crevice matter, $5.18 silver, $7.00 gold. These were both surface specimens.

The *Engineering and Mining Journal*, of New York, notes a rumor that a party of English capitalists, accompanied by scientific gentlemen, propose coming over to investigate our Western mines, with the view of investing.

Messrs. Henderson & Parker, of Denver, passed through this city the early part of the week on their way to San Juan and La Plata counties. They are thinking of erecting smelting works in some part of the San Juan country.

From all sources we learn that mining will be very active in Park and Summit counties the coming Summer. The same, too, may be said of every section of the mining regions of the Territory. At no previous time have the mines of Colorado attracted the attention of men of capital as they are now doing, both in this country and in Europe. Where there are so many becoming interested there cannot fail to be many convinced of the great wealth of mineral resources of Colorado, and we may now look for the great influx of capital which many predicted would begin to flow in for investment this year. We have the satisfaction of knowing, that if it does come, that it will not be a vain excitement, to be followed soon by a reaction; for no matter how great it should be there is enough for all, and with judicious investment and management none need fail to reap the reward they seek.

In the early days of Colorado Springs, some four years ago, Chiann mountain, creek, and canon was spelled Chiam, and it is so spelled in Prof. Hayden's Reports. For these reasons, and to better enable those of distant parts to distinguish between

EASTER MONDAY EVENING AT MANITOU.

An entertainment will be given at the new school house in Manitou, on Monday evening next, to commence at 7 o'clock—for the benefit of the club room. Admittance 50 cents; children half price. We have no doubt this will be an enjoyable affair. The spirited and persevering ladies having it in charge are not likely to fail in anything they undertake. The skill and ability of those who are to furnish the music and the readings give assurance of a rare treat. The object is a worthy one and we sincerely hope there will be a full attendance.

FOR GOVERNOR.

A large number of our State exchanges have lately spoken in very complimentary terms of our fellow townsman, the Hon. John A. Halderman, in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination on the Republican ticket, next fall. Mr. Halderman has the 'Jeffersonian' qualifications in a very eminent degree—capability and honesty—and if he should be called by the suffrages of the people to occupy the chief place in the State would fill the Governor's chair in a manner creditable to himself and his constituents. He is an honest, safe, and conservative man, in whose hands the public interests would be secure.—*Leavenworth Times.*

That will be a proud day for Kansas which inaugurates Judge Halderman for Governor. A man of commanding presence, of capacity, culture, and character, he will adorn any post of the public service to which the people may call him, and will especially grace the position of Chief Magistrate of the State.

DOWN THE RIO GRANDE.

"D." of the Denver *Weekly Times*, recently made a trip down the Rio Grande," and published a candid and well written article, pertaining to his journey, from which we extract so much as relates to our city and its surroundings, and to matters that attracted his attention here. We are gratified that he found so much to praise, and trust that he will repeat the visit.

Go in any direction one will out of Denver and there is something to attract, but at this season there is a peculiar pleasure in a trip down the Rio Grande road, a pleasure that is enjoyed everywhere upon the opening of Spring, and is associated with the scent of fresh earth, the swelling of the buds, and the general expansion of nature, as it were to take a long breath after the rigidity of Winter.

From the outskirts of this city all along the road the long lines of furrows turning up the rich black mold, are seen so frequently as to cause wonder at the statement, so often made, that Colorado is not suitable for agriculture, and an old farmer, out here for the first time, grew quite enthusiastic as he ran out to a plowed field during a temporary stoppage of the train and brought back a handful of soil to examine at his leisure.

When the train stops at a station 75 miles from Denver, and the brakeman puts his head in at the door, you see his lips move and that is all. A deafening shouting and yelling on the outside precludes the possibility of your understanding the name pronounced, or, in fact, do anything but strive to arrange the din into something like articulate sound. After some minutes of effort you are enabled to distinguish the words "Crawford House" and "Bacon's Exchange," and the truth dawns upon you that you are at Colorado Springs, where these two well known Denver men cater to the wants of sojourners at "the Springs."

The growth of this town, which was laid out in 1871, would be marvelous anywhere else but in Colorado. The substantial buildings for business purposes, the handsome dwellings, and the roomy, well arranged, solid, and imposing churches, give the town the air of ten years it does not possess, and the business activity everywhere manifested causes one to wonder where is the moving cause of all this action. The secret seems to be that the fathers of the town are men who will have business if they have to make it. Their success in building up a town with nothing but the prairie to commence with is an indication of the kind of energy they infuse into their work and that quality has attracted to them others of like habits, and the result is, Colorado Springs as we saw it last week.

A large freighting business is carried on from the Springs, and we saw numbers of wagons, ready loaded, and only waiting for the first news of the safety of the mountain trails, several of which were destined for San Juan, a fact that is in the main due to the enterprise of the merchants in drawing trade from the more convenient entrepots for the southern mining districts.

Just now, considerable activity prevails among the ranchmen, who are preparing for their seeding. So far, the indications are that one crop—the grasshopper—will be somewhat light, the absence of snow during the Winter having been for the "orthops" a veritable game of freeze-out.

The election, which was unusually exciting, is still the all absorbing topic. The prohibitionists made a warm fight, and succeeded in electing all but one of their men though the liquor interest is not at all discouraged, claiming to be gaining in strength year by year. In spite of the late election, men are willing to sell in open defiance of the law, and in spite of the prohibitory clause in the town charter property owners are found who are willing to rent their premises for the sale of whisky. A wholesale liquor house opens there this week, and the binding force of the late election will doubtless soon be tested. The prohibitory clause in the company's deeds is being bitterly fought by the liquor men, and a test case is now before the Supreme Court of the United States for a final decision.

There has been on the part of the other mining districts a disposition to sneer at the new discoveries at Cheyenne Mountain, but the display of minerals in the office of the Mining Agency effectually disposes of any inclination to sneer. The trace of mineral is as clear as in the surface rock of any of our districts, and assays prove conclusively the presence of valuable deposits. At all events, the Springs people do not propose to be driven from their investigations by ridicule, and are making preparations for thoroughly testing the rich discoveries during the coming Summer. An arrangement has been perfected by the interested parties, whereby a number of claims are to be selected on which shafts will be sunk to the depth of 100 feet. The committee to make the selections has already been appointed, and work will commence at an early day. A tunnel has been driven to intersect the Legal Tender Lode, and has reached a depth of over 100 feet, and about a month since eight tons of ore from a hole in Ute Pass was sent to Black Hawk to be tested. A number of men of means have indicated their intention of coming to the Springs this Summer for the purpose of testing the ores and erecting reduction works, if there is a reasonable prospect of profit. Consequently Colorado Springs is jubilant and more determined than ever to push its mining developments.

There is hardly a place in the Territory that possesses advantages for tourists equal to Colorado Springs. Pike's Peak, Glen Eyrie, the Garden of the Gods, Cheyenne Cañon, Monument Park, and a score of other interesting points, are within easy reach, while good society is within the reach of those who possess the necessary qualifications for admission thereto. The principal hotels, Bacon's Exchange and the Crawford House, are both creditable houses, the former recommending itself to those who like to find home comforts combined with hotel accommodations. Mine host, Col. Bacon, is one of those men who have the knack of making those about him feel perfectly at home without fussiness, making his position as a care to be felt rather than seen, and at the same time leaving his guests perfectly at ease, to conduct themselves in the manner that seems good to themselves, qualities which go a great way toward making up that rare thing, a good landlord.

COLORADO AND ITS SCENERY.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., March 7, 1876.

To the editor of the Press:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your wish, (too long neglected,) that I should send you an occasional line for the *Press*, I will jot down such notes concerning the "Centennial State," its climate, resources, and politics as may seem likely to interest your readers.

Concerning the natural scenery of Colorado, I must be excused if I say but little. 'Tis a theme on which Horace Greeley, Bayard Taylor, Canon Kingsley, "H. H.," and a host of lesser folk have exhausted their wealth of rhetoric and yet (their most appreciative readers are bound to say it) failed adequately to handle; though one finds in the master prose of "H. H." the uttermost, perhaps, that words can do to describe the indescribable. For the difficulty is inherent in the theme itself, and insuperable. Which of all the "glowing descriptions" of Alpine scenery, in prose or verse, has anything to say to him who has climbed Mont Blanc or the Jungfrau? Nor is "the Switzerland of America," with its incomparably greater diversity and extent, less difficult to paint. Sensations of stupendous height and depth, illimitable power, and supreme beauty refuse to be conveyed by words however deftly marshaled and cunningly combined. The "appreciative sympathy," "delicate perception," "critical insight," *et cetera*, of the practised word-painter, so employed, go for nothing with the initiated, and excite only a sort of incredulous curiosity or feeble admiration in the stranger.

He may laboriously pile snow-capped peak upon peak, and exhibit them regally clad in all the glorious purple of rising and setting suns; and cleave their eternal foundations with abysmal chasms, miles in depth, the home of thundering cataracts; and open here and there vistas of beauty and valleys of delight;—but 'tis he who sees it all, not I; and his, not mine, are the sensations; for of all fruitless quests of the imagination, the endeavor to "put yourself in his place" and see through his eyes, is the more illusory and unsatisfying.

If your scenic *litterateur* be unfortunately enough of a "poetic and emotional" nature his description is lamentably apt to liquefy into rhapsody, inexpressible if not grievous to those who "have been there," and unintelligible to those who have not. Or, if unimaginative, he quotes you pages of figured heights, depths, distances, and dimensions, closely resembling a sub-engineer's estimate, and conveying an equally vivid impression of the rare beauties he has seen. The latter performance may often happen to be the less intolerable of the two; but I must respectfully decline being inveigled into either.

Colorado scenery is emphatically a subject for the pencil. Yet the artists of all known schools and nationalities who swarm here every season and return again and again—like baffled wooers to the charms "which once seen forever haunt them," confess they cannot paint it; and seldom carry away anything more pretentious than sketches of some minor features—a castellated rock or two, a unique statue from the Garden of the Gods, or the outlines of its colossal gateways—say outlines, for their colors no man has ever seen on canvass. The ubiquitous photographer, with the sun god for his ally, can afford to be less modest, and here as elsewhere, no place or thing is too sacred for him to bombard and "take" with his silent howitzer.

But we all know what photography can do—or rather cannot do, at rendering natural scenery, even where color is not, as it so emphatically is in Colorado, of the essence of the picture. Read again "A Symphony in Yellow and Red" (by "H. H." in December *Atlantic* and consider how utterly hopeless a photographer must feel at "Blair Athol."

But if our scenery be thus a theme tabooed, as beyond the reach of pen or pencil to describe or even faintly hint at, transcending alike the poet's frenzy and the artist's skill; something which the "men who never pray" do yet thank God daily for, but may not talk about; whose influence is a perpetual redemption, and its every smile a benediction, but whose devoutest saints must love with reverential passion and adore in silence; there still remains for gossip that good old theme, the weather, for which let us be duly grateful. That, at least, can never be "too bright or good" either to describe or enjoy; though if you think such an experience possible this is the place to realize it. What do you say to four months of Indian Summer, more than a hundred consecutive golden days and crystal nights? And still they come trooping on. Since November sixteenth we have not had a day that would be called unpleasant in Maine, and but two or three even partially cloudy.

No snow, rain, mud, nor fog. No hot air furnaces nor double windows. No icy curbstones nor sloppy streets. Overcoats, umbrellas, overshoes, and such down-East trappings slumber obscurely in the "dark closet," as little used or thought of as life preservers in port; while "Brown's Bronchial Troches" and the "infallible" what-is-it for coughs, colds, and rheumatism keep them company on the top shelf. We don't know an M. D. by sight; but it is safe to address almost any particularly dejected looking man as "Doctor;" though it might turn out to be the druggist; for he too seems unhappy of late, says nothing about "the glorious Centennial," and I notice the subscription-paper man doesn't call there any more. I pity them both in the abstract, and have tried to feel sorry for them; but the climate somehow makes it next to impossible to be real sorry for anything—which may, perhaps, be one reason why we have so few "revivals of religion" of the conventional sort. Calvinistic theology proper, I am told, does not flourish well here; and it is a poor place for pessimists in general.

If you want the exact figures as to temperature, humidity, etc., I must refer you to the Signal Bureau; for I keep no record of such things, and seldom consult a thermometer. Why should I? Can't one let well enough alone? I only know that 'tis just warm enough, just cool enough, and just dry enough; and am therewith content. Have occasionally seen the mercury standing between eighty-five and one hundred degrees, out of doors in the sun, at midday; but suppose the mean temperature between sunrise and sunset to be about sixty-five or seventy degrees, Fahrenheit, in the sun; and not far from forty-five, in the shade.

However this may be, we need no fires from 8 o'clock in the morning till after sunset; and then only a light wood or soft coal fire in the grate. Windows stand open the live-long day. Ladies drive and play croquet in shade hats and autumn wraps. 'Tis a paradise for boys—no stint of ball, kite, or gun. Childhood, too, is enfranchised. The most careful mother forgets her old bug-bear of "damp feet" and "east wind," and the rosy children are let revel in the warm arms of mother earth amid their sand-pies and miniature forts, regardless whether the sun be in Cancer or in Capricorn. The nights—well, they are sparkling and frosty; so much one may safely say. But who shall attempt to depict the splendors of a Colorado night, or make its transcendent glories intelligible to one who has seen the stellar regions only through the misty atmosphere of maritime skies? Not I. If you really care to get an idea of what is possible in the way of climate or scenery, there is only one way—come and see. Only, don't expect to learn it in a year or two. Pack up (or burn) your *penates* and come to stay. A two or three years visit were doubtless better than none; but if you come for life you can sing at departing (with suitable alterations) that stanza of the sweet old hymn which so puzzled our childhood, by declaring (in linked melody, "long drawn out") that, after we shall "have been here ten thousand years" we shall "have no less days to stay;" for can we comprehend or essential infinity of beauty more than infinity of time? I am not going to record here my unqualified assent to the faith of a venerable man, for twenty years hunter and trapper in these mountains, who solemnly assured me not long since that he believed Colorado had been created and perfected as the archetype of the "new heavens and the new earth," or, to use his own words, "as a working model to build the future world by;" but to one who has lived here for some time the good old man's whim seems neither shocking, profane nor grotesque, even if it awakens no momentary chord of responsive assent. But the subject is so seductive that I fear the only way to make an end of it will be to mail you this letter and reserve what else I have to say for another.

The Pocahontas Mine, near Rosita, is shipping thirty tons of ore per week.

"SHE HAS OUTLIVED HER USEFULNESS."

Not long since, a good-looking man, in middle life, came to our door asking for "the minister." When informed that he was out of town, he seemed disappointed and anxious. On being questioned as to his business, he replied: "I have lost my mother, and this place used to be her home, and my father lies here, we have come to lay her beside him."

Our heart rose in sympathy, and we said, "You have met with a great loss."

"Well—yes," replied the strong man, with hesitancy, "a mother is a great loss in general; but our mother had outlived her usefulness; she was in her second childhood, and her mind was grown as weak as her body, so she was no comfort to herself, and was a burden to everybody. There were seven of us sons and daughters, and as we could not find anybody who was willing to board her, we agreed to keep her among us a year about. But I've had more than my share of her, for she was too feeble to be moved when my time was out; and that was more than three months before her death. But then she was a good mother in her day, and toiled very hard to bring us all up."

Without looking at the face of the heartless man, we directed him to the house of a neighboring pastor, and returned to our nursery. We gazed on the merry little faces which smiled or grew sad in imitation of ours—those little ones to whose ear no word in our language is half so sweet as "Mother;" and we wondered if that day could ever come when they would ever say of us, "She has outlived her usefulness—she is no comfort to herself and a burden to everybody else!" and we hoped that before such a day would dawn, we might be taken to our rest. God forbid that we should outlive the love of our children! Rather let us die while our hearts are a part of their own, that our grave may be watered with their tears, and our love linked with their hopes of heaven.

When the bell tolled for the mother's burial, we went to the sanctuary to pay our only token of respect for the aged stranger; for we felt we could give her memory a tear, even though her own children had none to shed.

"She was a good mother in her day, and toiled hard to bring us all up—she was no comfort to herself, and a burden to everybody else!" These cruel, heartless words rang in our ears as we saw the coffin borne up the aisle. The bell tolled long and loud, until its iron tongue had chronicled the years of the toil-worn mother. One—two—three—four—five. How clearly and almost merrily each stroke told of her once peaceful slumber in her mother's bosom, and of her seat at nightfall on her weary father's knees. Six—seven—eight—nine—ten—rang out the tale of her sports upon the green sward, in the meadow, and by the brook. Eleven—twelve—thirteen—fourteen—fifteen spoke more gravely of school days, and the little household joys and cares. Sixteen—seventeen—eighteen, sounded out the enraptured visions of maidenhood, and the dream of early love. Nineteen, brought before us the happy bride. Twenty spoke of the young mother whose heart was full to bursting with the new strong love which God had awakened in her bosom. And then stroke after stroke told of her early womanhood—of the love and cares, and hopes, and fears and toils through which she passed during these long years, till fifty rang out harsh and loud. From that to sixty each stroke told of the warm-hearted mother and grand-mother, living over again her own joys and sorrows in those of her children and children's children. Every family of all the group wanted grandmother then, and the only strife was who should secure the prize; but hark! the bell tolls on! Seventy—seventy one—two—three—four. She begins to grow feeble, requires some care, is not always perfectly patient or satisfied; she goes from one child's house to another, so that no one place seems like home. She murmurs in plaintive tones, and after all her toil and weariness, it is hard she cannot be allowed a home to die in; that she must be sent, rather than invited, from house to house. Eighty—eighty-one, two, three, four—ah, she is now a second child—now "she has outlived her usefulness, she has now ceased to be a comfort to herself or anybody;" that is, she has ceased to be profitable to her earth-craving and money grasping children.

Now sounds out, reverberating through our lovely forest, and echoing back from our "hill of the dead"—eighty nine! There she lies now in the coffin, cold and still—she makes no trouble now, demands no love, no soft words, no tender little offices. A look of patient endurance, we fancied also an expression of grief for unrequited love, sat on her marble features. Her children were there, clad in weeds of woe, and in an irony we remembered the strong man's words, "She was a good mother in her day."

When the bell ceased tolling the strange minister rose in the pulpit. His form was very erect, and his voice strong, but his hair was silvery white. He read several passages of Scripture expressive of God's compassion to feeble man, and especially of His tenderness when gray hairs are on him, and his strength faileth. He then made some touching remarks on human frailty, and of dependence on God, urging all present to make their peace with their Master while in health, that they might claim His promises when heart and flesh should fail them. "Then," he said, "the Eternal God shall be thy refuge, and beneath thee shall be the everlasting arms." Leaning over the desk, and gazing intently on the coffined form before him, he then said reverently, "From a little child I have honored the aged; but never till gray hairs covered my own head did I know truly how much love and sympathy this class have a right to demand of their fellow-creatures. Now I feel it. Our mother," he added most tenderly, "who now lies in death before us, was a stranger to me, as are all these, her descendants. All I know of her is what her son has told me to-day—that she was brought to this town from afar sixty-nine years ago, a happy bride—that here she has passed most of her life, toiling as only mothers ever have strength to toil, until she had reared a large family of sons and daughters—that she left her home here, clad in the weeds of widowhood, to dwell among her children; and that till health and vigor left her she lived for you, her descendants. You, who together have shared her love and her care, know how well you have requited her. God forbid that conscience should accuse any of you of ingratitude or murmuring on account of the care she has been to you of late. When you go back to your homes be careful of your words and your example before your own children, for the fruit of your own doing you will surely reap from them when you yourselves totter on the brink of the grave. I entreat you as a friend, as one who has himself entered the 'evening of life,' that you may never say in the presence of your families or of heaven, 'Our mother had outlived her usefulness—she was a burden to us.' Never; never; a mother cannot live so long as that! No; when she can no longer labor for her children, nor yet care for herself, she can fall like a precious weight on their bosoms, and call forth by her helplessness all the noble, generous feelings of their natures.

"Adieu, then, poor, toil-worn mother; there are no more sleepless nights, no more days of pain for thee. Undying vigor and ever lasting usefulness are part of the inheritance of the redeemed. Feeble as thou wert on earth, thou wilt be no burden on the bosom of Infinite Love, but there shalt thou find thy longed-for rest, and receive glorious sympathy from Jesus and His ransomed fold."

That the fame of the San Juan Country is being heralded abroad throughout the Eastern States to some purpose is fully attested by the large numbers of people arriving here, destined for that region. This morning three gentlemen from Schuyler County, N. Y., Messrs. F. F. Chandler, Theron Sternes, and Miles Bennett, who have been stopping at the Platten House for two or three weeks past, left for the new town of Ouray, while almost daily we hear of others going in the same direction. Business in the San Juan region the coming season promises to be brisk. Instead of going by rail to Colorado Springs the gentlemen above referred to hired a team here to take them and their "outfit" clear through. By traveling this way the party will have an excellent opportunity to see the country through which they pass, stopping whenever and wherever they feel like it, to prospect and take notes. Messrs. Chandler, Sternes, and Bennett made many warm friends here during their brief stay, who wish them any amount of good luck, and as they are men of means, intelligence, and good judgment, we have no doubt success will crown their efforts. Their intention is to embark in the real estate and mining business.—*Denver Times.*

SOME GROUNDS FOR HOPE.

It is among the painful and dangerous effects of the recent political exposures that they produce a feeling of discouragement, if not of despair, with many serious persons. They begin to ask each other, as each new report of fraud and peculation takes rise, what is to become of the nation if this universal villainy in office continues? How will it be possible to go on, if those chosen to make the laws and to execute the laws are unprincipled rogues, mainly intent on perverting or thwarting the laws for their own benefit? Is our democracy a failure, and must we revert for security to some of those old forms of power which we thought we had happily escaped, or must we sink into the condition of the South American republics in which *pronunciamentos* and the sword are the sources of a sort of convulsive vitality?

A feeling of this kind, should it spread, would be exceedingly dangerous, because there is nothing so demoralizing to a nation (producing often the very catastrophe it dreads) as a loss of faith in its institutions. Let it come to be believed generally that our methods of self-government have failed of the ends of good government, and these methods themselves would have short life. In politics, as in religion, we live emphatically by faith, or by the principles in which we believe; and when the objects of that faith are destroyed the faith perishes with them. Nations are constituted and held together by their common conviction of certain great fundamental truths, and when these truths cease to inspire confidence they lose their unity and life. They sink into a lassitude in which they are made the easy prey of despots or of demagogues, those twin "architects of ruin."

Our public affairs have not reached the low pass which certain expressions of despondency and fear that we occasionally hear would imply. Much as there is in them to deplore, much as there is to excite anxiety in the patriotic mind, incompetent and imbecile as most of the leaders of the great parties seem, we see no reason for giving way to gloomy forebodings. On the contrary, we discern in the signs of the times some unmistakable evidences of recovery, which may be slow, but which we think will be certain. The old proverb says that it is always darkest just before the dawn; but it is also certain that in oppressive weather the flash of the lightning and the roar of the thunder are more wholesome than the sultriness by which they are commonly preceded. So political evils are the most dangerous while they are unknown; but as soon as they are pointed out and denounced they begin to lose their force as evils.

It should never be forgotten, in contemplating our own immediate evils, that other and older nations have passed through the same or similar experiences, and yet worked themselves free of their worst results. Readers of history will recall that it is not long ago since England, in every part of her administration, was pervaded by a corruption of which we have seen no parallel. Cabinet officers sold not only a few trading posts, but nearly all the contracts of the government; they bought up the legislators themselves, paying them openly in gold or places; they bought up whole constituencies of voters, paying them no less openly; and they bought up judges and courts. These disgraceful practices were not simply exceptional, but general and habitual, accepted by all parties, more or less, and to a considerable extent sanctioned, if not justified, by public opinion. Nevertheless, in spite of the prevailing venality, political reforms gradually made their way, and they made their way the more rapidly as a larger popular element was infused into the government.

Shall it not be the same with us? Are not the disclosures which frighten us the evidence of returning health rather than the symptoms of deepening disease? Is not the public mind getting more sensitive every day to evils it has been indifferent to, and more and more determined to bring them to an end? No doubt interested persons who profit by abuses—the small politicians and wire-workers, as well as the scoundrels who dread exposure—will do what they can to hide their misdoings. They will palliate as far as they can the wickedness of their confederates and accomplices. But the public mind is aroused; it insists upon investigation; and will spare no man or party that stands in the way of a complete ventilation and elucidation of all the dark places.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

The following Meteorological data are deduced from the monthly reports of the Pike's Peak and Colorado Springs Stations:—

PIKE'S PEAK.

Mean Barometer . . . . . . 19.651 inches.
Highest Barometer . . . . . 20.017 "
Lowest Barometer . . . . . 19.191 "
Monthly range of Barometer . . 0.826 "
Mean Temperature, 4.5°
Highest Temperature, 25° on the 29th.
Lowest Temperature, minus 20° on the 27th.
Monthly range of Temperature, 45°
Greatest daily range of Temperature, 29° on the 29th.
Mean of Maximum Temperatures, 13.08°
Mean of Temperatures, minus 3.41°
Mean daily range of Temperatures, 16.19°
Total Rainfall, 2.03 inches.
Prevailing direction of Wind, southwest.
Total number of miles traveled in thirty days, 19,781.
Maximum Velocity, 72 miles per hour, at 7:00 p. m., of the 16th.
Number of cloudy days other than those on which rain or snow fell, 4.
Number of days on which snow fell, 22.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The principal meteorological features of the month are the frequent snow storms, great precipitations, unusual amount of cloudiness, occasional very high winds, and general very severe weather. The mean barometer is about normal. The mean thermometer is nearly the same as that of March, 1874, but is 1.4° higher than that of March, 1875. The total snowfall is twice as great as that of March, 1875, and two-thirds greater than that of March, 1872.

There were only a few days during the month that the Summit was not enveloped in a cloud for a time. The principal snow storm began on the night of the 30th, and still continued at the close of the month. Heavy wind storms occurred on the 7th, 13th, 16th, 19th, and 26th.

More snow had accumulated on the Summit at the close of the month than at any time during last winter, and this with the very high winds made the month an exceptionally severe one for the two observers at the station.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

The Mean Barometer is 29.779
Highest Barometer, 30.205 on the 1st, at 9:07 p. m.
Lowest Barometer, 29.324 on the 9th, at 2:00 p.m.
Monthly range of Barometer 0.88 inch.
Highest Temperature, 66°
Lowest Temperature, 3° on the 15th.
Monthly range of Temperature 63°
Greatest daily range of Temperature, 49° on the 2d.
Mean of Maximum Temperatures, 49.1°
Minimum Temperatures, 18.4°
Mean daily range of Temperatures, 30.7°
Total amount of melted snow, 1.65 inch.
Prevailing direction of wind, north.
Total number of miles traveled, 7,522.
Maximum velocity of wind, 24 miles at 10:30 p. m., on the 27th.
Number of cloudy days other than those on which snow fell, 7.
Number of days on which snow fell, 12.

The weather was very pleasant during the month, until the commencement of the heavy storm on the 31st, which continued into April.

CHAS. M. HOBBS,
Sergeant Signal Station.

A correspondent writes from Trinidad to the Denver *Times*, under date of April 6, as follows: The Rio Grande track is laid to a point near El Moro, and will certainly reach there this week. The artesian well is down about 90 feet. This well is to furnish the town and not to the railway engines. Lots in El Moro are selling rapidly. Foundations for a number of buildings have been laid. [illegible] Bros. will erect a planing mill immediately and it is understood that they will erect a large store in El Moro. Most of the enterprising citizens of this town have secured [illegible] in the to be famous city.

A CALL FOR A REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS TERRITORIAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE,
Colorado Springs, Feb. 21, 1876.

In order that the Republicans of Colorado may be properly represented in the National Republican Convention, which is to be held in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 14th day of June next, the Territorial Republican Central Committee has directed me to issue this call for a Territorial Convention, to be held in the city of Denver, on Thursday, the 20th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. The object and purposes of this convention will be to elect delegates to represent Colorado in the National Convention, which will nominate a candidate for President of the United States.

The apportionment of representation in the Territorial Convention is made upon the basis of one delegate for every county regardless of population, and one delegate for every 300 Republican votes cast at the general election in September, 1875, or fractional part over 300 Republican votes cast at said election. Under this apportionment the following is the number of delegates which each county will be entitled to send to the Territorial Convention:—

Arapahoe	7
Boulder	4
Bent	1
Costilla	2
Conejos	2
Clear Creek	4
Douglas	1
Elbert	1
El Paso	3
Fremont	2
Gilpin	3
Grand	1
Huerfano	1
Hinsdale	1
Jefferson	3
Larimer	2
Lake	1
Las Animas	2
La Plata	1
Park	2
Pueblo	3
Rio Grande	1
Summit	1
Saguache	1
San Juan	1
Weld	3
	54

E. C. WILSON, Chairman.
W. R. BEATTY, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

HDQRS. DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
Denver, Colorado, March 13, 1876.

A Democratic State Convention will be held at Pueblo, on Wednesday, May 24, 1876, at 4 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of selecting six delegates to represent Colorado in the National Democratic Convention, to be held at St. Louis, June 27, 1876.

The several counties of Colorado will be entitled to representation as follows:—

Arapahoe	12	Boulder	8
Clear Creek	8	Gilpin	6
Las Animas	6	El Paso	4
Fremont	4	Huerfano	4
Jefferson	4	Pueblo	4
Weld	4	Bent	2
Costilla	2	Conejos	2
Douglas	2	Elbert	2
Grand	2	Hinsdale	2
Larimer	2	La Plata	2
Lake	2	Park	2
Rio Grande	2	Summit	2
Saguache	2	San Juan	2
Costilla and Conejos			2

Prompt action is requested on the part of the County Committees in aiding the object of this call, and in counties where no different date is named by the committees, or where no such committees are organized, it is recommended that the county conventions be held on Saturday, May 6, 1876, at the county seats of such counties, respectively.

GEORGE W. MILLER, Chairman.
JAMES T. SMITH, Secretary.

The Catholics have obtained six lots in Rosita for a school.

The Central *Register* says that the past month has shown not only a larger gold shipment than during the month of March of any previous year, but also a greater product than any single month of the exceedingly productive year of 1875. The total foots up the extraordinary sum of $196,825.

The Rocky Mountain Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, consisting of eight congregations, six ministers, seventeen elders, and one hundred and forty-nine communicants, with one hundred and seventy-five children in Sabbath schools, will meet at Colorado Springs on the 8th of November next.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Early Rose Potatoes, for seed. Apply to C. Stockbridge.

The delicacies of the season at the Crawford House.

Pocket-books at Dittridge's.

No one ever goes away from the Crawford House dissatisfied with the accommodations.

Perfumery for children, sweethearts, wives, and mothers, at City Drug Store.

The rooms and fare at the Crawford House are first class in every respect.

For Rifles, new and second-hand, and to borrow money on personal security, go to C. Stockbridge. All kinds of fire-arms bought.

Thousands of young persons between the ages of 15 and 25 die of consumption, every one of whom might have been saved by using Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar when the cough first set in. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

Attorneys attending court will find no place in this city where the accommodations are equal to those of the Crawford House.

Humbugs! Humbugs! the oft-repeated cry that greets our ear when introducing Renne's Nervine in new places, but after we get them to try it once, they change their tune to one of praise, and exclaim: "*Eureka!* I have found the best thing for rheumatism, coughs, and colds—it cures effectually."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW GOODS.

Just received, spring styles of Clothing, Hats and Caps. Our prices this season will suit you good. Come and see. JAS. M. HUNTER.

BOARDING,

From $6 to $9 per week, at Rock Ledge Ranch, near the Garden of the Gods.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, an old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send (*free of charge*) to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing, DR. W. C. STEVENS, Munroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

MARRIED.

EATON—WHIPPLE.—In Colorado Springs, on Thursday evening, April 13th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. [illegible], Mr. E. J. Eaton and Miss May Whipple.

HUTCHINSON—HAYCOCK.—At Manitou, on Saturday, April 8, by Rev. E. C. Vincent, Mr. Austin Hutchinson to Miss Jennie B. Haycock.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

EARNINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APR. 7, 1876.

Main Line:—

Freight	3,364 56
Passenger	2,678 66
Total	6,043 22

COLORADO SPRINGS MARKET REPORT.

SATURDAY, April 8, 1876.

Groceries.

Apples, dried, ℔ lb	$12½@27½
Blackberries, dried, ℔ lb New	17@20
Beans, ℔ lb	5½@6½
Coffee, Rio, ℔ lb	25½@28
Coffee, Java, ℔ lb	35@45
Corn Meal, ℔ lb	2 25@2 35
Cherries, dried, ℔ lb	35@37½
Currants, dried, ℔ lb	11½@12½
Coal Oil, ℔ gallon	29@35
Lard, ℔ lb	16½@19
Prunes, ℔ lb	13½@15½
Raspberries, dried, ℔ lb	45@50
Raisins, ℔ lb	..@25
Sugar, brown, ℔ lb	10@12½
Sugar, extra C, ℔ lb	..@13
Sugar, A coffee, ℔ lb	13½@14
Sugar, cut loaf, ℔ lb	..@16⅔
Sugar, powdered, ℔ lb	..@16⅔
Tea, green, ℔ lb	60@1 40
Tea, black, ℔ lb	75@1 25

Butter and Eggs.

Butter, state, ℔ lb	..@..
Butter, ranche, ℔ lb	30@35
Eggs, state, ℔ dozen	..@20
Eggs, ranche, ℔ dozen	..@25

Vegetables.

Beets, new, ℔ lb	4@5
Cabbage, ℔ lb	5@6
Onions, ℔ lb	5@6
Potatoes, ℔ lb	1@1½

Fruits.

Apples, ℔ lb	7½@10
Cranberries, ℔ quart	..@20

Meats and Game.

Beef, ℔ lb	4@15
Dried Tongues, ℔ doz	@6 00
Dried Beef, ℔ lb	@18
Corned Beef, ℔ lb	5@8
Chickens, ℔ doz	3 00@6 00
Mutton, ℔ lb	8@12½
Pork, ℔ lb	..@15
Sausage, Bologna ℔ lb	..@15
Sausage, Pork, ℔ lb	@15
Veal, ℔ lb	7@15
Bacon, ℔ lb	19@20
Hams, ℔ lb	17@20

Flour, Grain, Hay, Etc.

Bran, ℔ 100 lb	1 50@1 75
Corn, ℔ 100 lb	1 50@1 60
Corn Meal, ℔ 100 lb	2 50@3 00
Chops, ℔ 100 lb	1 65@2 25
Flour, ℔ sack	3 00@4 50
Hominy, ℔ lb	..@8
Hay, ℔ ton	15 00@20 00
Oats, ℔ 100 lb	..@2 20

Lumber.

Common, ℔ thousand	..@25 00
" Surfaced one side, ℔ thousand	..@30 00
Flooring, No. 1, ℔ thousand	..@40 00
Flooring, No. 2, ℔ thousand	..@35 00
Clear, 1 inch, surfaced one side, ℔ thousand	..@40 00
" ¾ and ½ in. " " ℔ thousand	..@45 00
Select Boards, rough, ℔ thousand	..@30 00
" " surfaced one side, ℔ thousand	..@35 00
Lath, Colorado, ℔ thousand	..@7 50
Shingles, No. 1, Colorado, ℔ thousand	..@5 00
" No. 2, " "	..@4 00

WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, LOST, FOUND, CAUTION.

Advertisements under these and similar headings, will be classified as below, and published at the following rates: 25 cents per line for the first insertion; 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

FURNISHED rooms at MRS. CRANDALL'S.

FOR SALE—A good business, requiring small capital. Enquire at the People's Bank.

RANCHMEN ATTENTION—FOR SALE.—Sashes for 20 windows, 9x14, 12 light windows, suitable for ranch houses, hot-beds, etc., to be sold for the benefit of the College at a fair price. Inquire of D. ELY, North Tejon Street, third house from College Grounds.

FOR SALE.—A mahogany Book-case, with desk and drawers attached. Also, a first class Remington Sewing Machine, cheap. Apply at No. 3, Hartwell's Row.

FOR SALE.—A few fine brood Hogs. Enquire of T. E. JOHNSON, east end of Huerfano Street. mc125-tf.

WANTED.—Cash will be paid for a span of good farm horses, wagon, and harness. Apply to C. STOCKBRIDGE. mc911

FOR RENT.—Block 217 in the town of Colorado Springs. Especially adapted for gardening purposes. Apply to N. L. SALISBURY. mch18

FOR SALE.—Pike's Peak Flouring Mill, with Feed Business, on Tejon Street. Also my Crockery Business. Enquire of F. L. MARTIN.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad is completed and running through passenger trains from Pueblo, Nepesta, and West Las Animas, *via* the Great Arkansas Valley, to Kansas City and Atchison, equipped with Miller Platforms and Air Brakes.

Address T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

NOTICE TO SHEEP RAISERS.

At a meeting of South Park Stock-Growers' Association, held the 3d of April, 1876, on Four-Mile Creek, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That this Association request all parties that are engaged in sheep-raising, not to drive their sheep into the following described section of country known as South Park, Currant Creek, East and West Four-Mile Creeks, High Creek, Wilson Creek, Poncho Park, Cottonwood Creek, Tallahassa Creek, Slater Creek, Fish Creek, Badger Creek, Eight and Twelve Mile Parks, above Cañon City, for the purpose of herding them there during the Summer season, as this section of country is now overstocked with cattle, by cattle men who are permanently located, who settled in said country several years ago, and are dependent upon cattle-raising for a livelihood.

This resolution to be published in the Colorado Springs GAZETTE, Cañon City *Avalanche*, and Fairplay *Sentinel*, and said petition be signed by the members of the Association.

T. F. Robbins, Pres.	W. B. White, Vice Pres.
C W Myers, Sec'y	Job K. Sweet, Treas.
David Miller,	R. P. Williams,
W. R. Foster,	T. Witcher,
W. T. White,	T. Phelps,
Henry Beckham,	E. L. Taylor,
Geo. Howard,	F. B. Sims,
Wade L. Benedict,	E. Fackerell,
John A. Binckley,	Charles Pauls,
E. M. Mead,	Geo. Patten,
R. L. Read,	Walter Bird,
C. Mann,	J. C. Adams,
John Bender,	Anton Artus,
D. Spielman,	A. J. Asher,
Peter Astrum, and others.	

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS Nathaniel Colby, of El Paso County, Colorado Territory, by his deed of trust dated August 12, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of said county in book P, page No. 427, did convey unto Charles Stockbridge, trustee, the following real estate, situated in El Paso County, and Territory of Colorado, to-wit: the east half (½) of northwest quarter (¼) section thirty-two (32) township fourteen (14) range sixty six (66) west; also the west half (½) of southwest quarter (¼) section thirty-two (32) and the east half (½) of southeast quarter (¼) section thirty-one (31) township fourteen (14) range sixty-six (66) west, county and Territory aforesaid, together with all the improvements thereon, to secure the payment of his promissory note of even date of said trust deed, therein described, for the gross sum of twelve hundred dollars ($1,200), payable one year after the date thereof, with interest at the rate of one and one-half per cent. per month until paid; and whereas the interest on said note has not been paid in accordance with the tenor thereof;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of the said note, and for the purpose of paying the same and interest, with costs of sale, according to its tenor, the undersigned, Charles Stockbridge, trustee, will, under and by virtue of the authority in him vested by said deed of trust, sell at public auction, on Wednesday, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1876, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, at the front door of the court house, the same being the front door of the County Clerk's office, of the county of El Paso, and Territory of Colorado, to the highest bidder for cash, the above described premises, and all the right, title, and benefit and equity of redemption of the said Nathaniel Colby, his heirs and assigns, and will apply the proceeds or so much thereof as may be necessary, as in the said deed of trust described.

Signed, CHARLES STOCKBRIDGE, Trustee.
ap8

AN INFANT TO SPARE.

A male infant having been abandoned to its fate a few nights ago, notice is hereby given that should any person desire to take such an one to raise, the necessary information can be obtained by application to Dr. STRICKLER, Colorado Springs. ap15-tf.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS Nathaniel Colby, of El Paso County, Colorado Territory, by his deed of trust dated May 24, 1875, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of said county in book P page number 331, did convey unto C. H. White, trustee, the following real estate situated in El Paso County, and Territory of Colorado, to-wit: The north half (½) of the northwest quarter (¼) of section six (6), in township fifteen (15), south of range sixty-six (66) west, containing eighty-seven and fifty-seven one hundredths acres, county and Territory aforesaid, together with all the improvements thereon, to secure the payment of his promissory note of even date of said trust deed therein described, for the gross sum of four hundred (400) dollars, payable one year after the date thereof, with interest at the rate of one and one-half per cent. per month until paid, and whereas interest on said note has not been paid in accordance with the tenor thereof;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of the said note, and for the purpose of paying the same and interest with costs of sale according to its tenor, the undersigned, Irving Howbert, successor in trust to C. H. White, trustee, who fails to act as trustee, will, under and by virtue of the authority in him vested by said deed of trust, sell at public auction on Wednesday, the 10th day of May, A. D. 1876, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, at the front door of the court house, the same being the front door of the County Clerk's office of the county of El Paso, and Territory of Colorado, to the highest bidder for cash, the above described premises, and all the right, title and benefit and equity of redemption of the said Nathaniel Colby, his heirs and assigns, and will apply the proceeds or so much as may be necessary as in the said deed of trust described.

Signed, IRVING HOWBERT,
ap8-3t. Trustee and Successor in Trust.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS Joseph C. Wilson and James E. Wood executed their certain promissory note on the third day of April, A. D. 1874, for the sum of five thousand dollars, payable five years after date to D. Russ Wood or order, with interest at the rate of two per cent. per month until paid, payable monthly in advance, which said note is secured by a certain deed of trust executed by said Joseph C. Wilson and James E. Wood to William S. Jackson, as trustee, and dated the 3d day of April, A. D. 1874, and which said trust deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of El Paso County, Colorado Territory, in book P on page 414, by which said trust deed it is among other things provided that in case of default in the payment of said note or the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said note, it may and shall be lawful for said William S. Jackson to enter into and take possession of the premises in said deed of trust described and to sell and dispose of the same for the payment of said note and interest to the time of said sale, together with all costs of such sale, and all right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of said Joseph C. Wilson and James E. Wood, their heirs and assigns, therein, after first having given public notice of such sale for thirty days, by publication in one of the newspapers at that time published in the town of Colorado Springs; and whereas default has been and still is made in the payment of the interest on said note, according to the tenor and effect thereof, and whereas the legal holder of said note has elected to declare both principal and interest of said note due and payable as by the terms of said trust deed he is expressly empowered to do, and has requested me to advertise and sell the premises in said deed of trust described, as therein provided, for the payment of said note and all interest due thereon to the time of sale, together with the costs attending the execution of this trust;

Now, therefore, I, William S. Jackson, Trustee, by virtue of the terms and conditions of said trust deed and by virtue of the power therein vested in me, do hereby give public notice that I shall, on Monday, the 8th day of May, 1876, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the court house, to-wit: at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the town of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, and Territory of Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all the premises in said trust deed described, to-wit: Lot No. seventeen (17) in block No. ninety-two (92) in the town of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, and Territory of Colorado, with all the buildings thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of said Joseph C. Wilson and James E. Wood, their heirs and assigns, therein.

April 6, 1876. WILLIAM S. JACKSON,
Wilkes & Sweet, Trustee.
Attorneys. ap8-5

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, Elisha C. Kimball, of the county of El Paso, and Territory of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated the twenty third (23d) day of June, A. D. 1875, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of El Paso County aforesaid, in Book "P," on page 371, did grant, bargain and convey unto me, the undersigned, as trustee, the lands and premises, situated in the County and Territory as aforesaid and described as follows to wit; viz:—The north ten (10) acres of the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section number thirty (30) in township number fourteen (14) south of range number sixty-six (66) west, together with one fourth (¼) of one share in the "Cheyenne Ditch," located on said premises; also lots numbered fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) in block number seventy two (72) in the town of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and Territory of Colorado; also lots number one (1), two (2), three (3), and four (4), in subdivision of block number two hundred and twenty-eight (228) in addition number one (1), in the town of Colorado Springs, County and Territory as aforesaid, to secure the payment of one certain promissory note of even date therewith, for the sum of twelve hundred ($1,200) dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of one and a half (1½) per cent. per month until paid, said interest payable monthly, and particularly described in said deed of trust, and by which trust deed it is among other things expressly provided that in case of default in payment of said note, or the interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said note, then the whole of said note and interest to the time of sale shall and may at once become due and payable, and it shall and may be lawful for the said Charles Hallowell, to sell and dispose of the said premises for the payment of said note and interest to time of sale.

Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of the interest due on said note, and application having been made to me by the legal holder thereof, to declare the said note due and payable, public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust and by virtue of the power and authority granted to me in and by the same I shall, on

THURSDAY, THE 4th DAY OF MAY,

A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day at the front door of the court house, (to wit: at the county clerk's office), in the town of Colorado Springs, County and Territory aforesaid, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, the premises described in said deed of trust, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the principal and interest due on said note to time of sale, together with the costs of the execution of this trust, and all the right, title and equity of redemption of the said Elisha C. Kimball, his heirs and assigns therein.

CHARLES HALLOWELL,
C. E. STUBBS, Trustee.
Attorney.

FREEMAN & DOWNING,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FRESH MEATS,
[illegible]
TEJON STREET, COLORADO SPRINGS.
Next door to Craigue's Grocery Store.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com

ROUND ABOUT THE TERRITORY.

Del Norte is to have a masquerade party.

Emigration is pouring into Lake City.

There is great need of a large grain house in Boulder.

The daily product of the Rosita mines is estimated at $2,000.

The Malta smelting works, at Oro City, have resumed operations.

The capital stock of the Bank of Cañon has been increased to $50,000.

Saguache is preparing for a grand Odd Fellows' ball the 26th of this month.

The Bobtail Mine, Gilpin County, continues to yield immense quantities of smelting and mill ore.

Chicago, Omaha, and Kansas City papers publish flattering reports from the San Juan region.

Del Norte is to have another paper, the *Presbyter*, to be issued by the Presbyterian society.

Strangers from the East are already going into Rosita looking for employment or investment.

Barlow, Sanderson & Co. have reduced their fare to twenty four dollars from Del Norte to Pueblo.

The *Pioneer* says: The beneficial effects of the incorporation of Trinidad are being seen and felt.

There is, according to report, about a third more snow in the mountains this Spring than there was last.

Saguache, according to the *Tribune*, lacks a lawyer, a preacher, and a bank to make her happiness complete.

Rev. Edward L. Green, late of Georgetown, has taken charge of the Episcopal Mission at Yreka, California.

Messrs. [illegible] & [illegible] have nearly completed a forwarding and commission warehouse near the railway depot at Cucharas.

There are two postmistresses in Lake County—Miss Herrington, at Centerville, and Mrs. Emma J. Gibbs, at Alpine.

A Mr Davis while at work the other day near Cañon City was struck by a falling tree, and was, it is feared, fatally injured.

The Rosita *Index* says that E. S. Morgan has sold his one fourth interest in the Invincible Mine to F. A. Tuttle & Co., for $6,000.

Weld County now has three jails, a most remarkable fact, and still more remarkable for the reason that they are almost always empty.

A company has been formed at Del Norte for the purpose of constructing a wagon road to the Animas, crossing the range near Maggie Gulch.

That ancient landmark, the Denver Theatre, is about to be removed from its present site to make room for a handsome brick livery stable.

A package of $3,000, destined to the Rosita bank, and some other express matter, was recently [illegible] from the express office at Cañon.

Governor Hunt has filed articles of incorporation for a ditch company which proposes to supply the new town of El Moro, near Trinidad, with water.

According to the [illegible] Golden is beginning to feel the impulse of a monetary revival; houses are in demand, and real estate improving in price.

The P[illegible] is working between eighty and one hundred men, and taking out twenty-five or thirty tons of ore per week, which show good returns.

A letter from A. H. Evans & Co., patent solicitors, Washington, D. C., says a patent has been issued to Lister B. Welch, Mount Vernon, Colorado, on a new wagon brake.

The D. & R. G. company have built a good depot at Cucharas, on the style of that at Colorado Springs. Cucharas is getting lively, and in a short time will be a brisk place.

The Rocky Mountain Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church has just closed its session at Cañon City. The next session will be held at Colorado Springs, in November.

A party of Silver Plume miners have leased the large vein in the Dives, and are breaking large quantities of ore, which carries from thirty to sixty ounces silver and fifty per cent. lead.

Mr. W[illegible], an old and experienced miner, just returned to Lauglay from the Black Hills, says it is a [illegible] country [illegible] fraud, and it has been over-estimated as a stock and grazing country.

The *Miner* reports that the mail is now carried between that town and Hot Sulphur Springs, Middle Park, by a man who scorns to ride a horse, but who makes ten miles an hour on snow shoes.

The *Prospector* is jubilant that fifty dollars a foot, cash in hand, was refused for a lot on Grand Avenue last week, and that isn't a corner lot either. Property in Del Norte cannot be bought for a song now."

Elbert County stockmen will commence their annual round up on the 20th of May, but "cow-hunting outfits" will start from Renaholm's ranch, on Rush Creek, on the 25th of April, for a southern hunt to the Arkansas.

The new lessees of the coal mine near Walsenburg now employ twenty-one men in taking out excellent coal in large quantities. The demand already compels this company to work its force nights as well as days.—*Independent.*

The *Sentinel* says: The combined Pulverizer and Amalgamator now being manufactured by [illegible]endine Bros. & Boltoff, Central, is a machine which commends itself very strongly to the attention of mining men all over the country.

The Eureka mines are looking better than the miners had anticipated, and more work has been done this Winter than heretofore. They have run in on the Crispin Lode about fifty feet, and have out forty or fifty tons of select ore.—*Prospector.*

The *Register* announces that the debt which has long hung over the Central City Congregational Church is all paid, excepting $300, and the ladies of the congregation have undertaken to clear off this by means of a fair to be held shortly after Easter.

The Poor Man Lode or Mine is some two or two and a half miles nearly north from Rosita, and is down one hundred and twenty feet. Ruby silver is coming in in paying quantities, and the owners of this mine expect very soon to commence shipping ore.

The *Register* says: One of the young ladies of the Teller House, at Central, has fallen heir to a fortune, amounting to between sixty and eighty thousand dollars. The property has been in litigation for a number of years but is now legally settled, and the claims of heirs called for.

Barlow, Sanderson & Co. are preparing to stock up and put on the new daily line of stages from Cucharas to Del Norte, which will shorten the time of travel from Pueblo to the San Juan Country one day and some fifty miles of stageing. The road from Cucharas to Del Norte is nearly a straight line, and is as good as from Pueblo over the Divide to Denver.

Numbers of strangers are flocking into the San Juan country. Every freight team that arrives, says the *Prospector* is loaded down with men, and every coach is full. The few cabins that have been empty during the Winter are filling to overflowing. From twenty to thirty men arrive every day, and are only awaiting the opening of the roads and trails to let them into the mountains.

Judge McKay, of the Elen Lode, Boulder County, is making a series of very interesting visits to Prof. Hill, of Black Hawk. "He has," says the Boulder *News*, "just returned from one of these, bringing a little paper which shows that the Professor honored his visit by paying him $860.20 for 216 pounds of tellurite, at the rate of about $4.00 per pound, or $8,150 per ton. The Judge also had along about a ton of the second-class rock, for which he got $310.05, making in all $1,190.30. The Elen is only down about forty feet, and this ore was taken out in the course of development."

PERSONALITIES.

A. T. Stewart died on Monday.

Rosa Bonheur is about to visit Scotland.

Titiens goes back to Europe April 15.

Mrs. Belknap is said to have $125,000 in the bank.

G. H. Price, American Consul at Ottawa, has resigned.

Tweed is reported to be keeping house in Havana.

The Prince of Wales and suite have arrived at Malta.

Milburn, the blind preacher, is going to London this month.

General Grant is to make a speech at the Centennial opening.

A cable dispatch from London announces the death of the Earl of Sheffield.

M. Offenbach has gone to Nice to rest previous to making his American trip.

The Emperor of Brazil is expected to arrive in this country on or about the 15th inst.

Queen Victoria will travel as Countess of Rosenau, which is one of her countless titles.

Muzzesser Eddin, Crown Prince of Persia, is to receive an English education—at Edinburgh, probably.

Theodore Cuyler, esq., one of the leading members of the Philadelphia bar, died on the 5th., aged 57.

The Senate has rejected the nomination of Mr. Dana, as Minister to England, by a very large majority.

Professor Seelye, of Amherst College, has had to pay just one postage stamp for the honor of his election.

The King of Ashantee has paid another installment of 500 ounces of gold on account of the indemnity.

General Garibaldi has accepted the presidency of an International Arbitration Congress to be held in Rome.

General John A. Dix has been elected Regent of the University of New York by the Legislature of that State.

Congress refuses to permit Scruggs, of Bogota, to accept that silver inkstand presented by Queen Victoria.

A cable telegram announces the death, at Paris, of the wife of Judge Richardson, of the Court of Claims.

Sir Edward Thornton is to entertain the British Commissioners at a grand ball in Washington next month.

The Right Reverend John Johns, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, died Wednesday week.

Henry Carey Baird, of Philadelphia, sailed for Europe on the 5th inst., to be absent until about the first of June next.

The President has been suffering from a severe cold which has made it necessary for him to refrain from official business.

Garibaldi has written to the Prime Minister of Italy, accepting the donation of 100,000 livres offered him by the nation.

Gen. Emory, in accordance with his request, has been retired on the full rank of a brigadier general, with the retired pay of that rank.

Susan B. Anthony has lectured 120 times during the last lecturing season, and has honorably paid off her debt incurred through the bankruptcy of the *Revolution.*

Queen Isabella appeared at Mme. MacMahon's last ball in silvered gauze, trimmed with green grasses, and regal emeralds and diamonds on her neck, head, and arms.

Mr. Larkin G. Meade, the young American sculptor, has once more been successful in the suits brought against him by one of his former workmen in connection with the Lincoln monument.

The original Smithson, founder of the race which made the Duke of Northumberland one of the largest land-owners in England, and gave to America the Smithsonian Institution, was an apothecary.

Jefferson Davis will sail for Europe on the 1st of May. He will pass some six or eight months in [illegible] and on the Continent, to promote the establishment of a direct trade with the cities of the Mississippi Valley.

Prince Bismarck celebrated his 62d birthday on Saturday week. The Emperor William, the Crown Prince, Diplomatic Corps, and German officials personally congratulated him, and he was serenaded by the band of the Imperial Guard.

A cable dispatch from Paris announces the death of Louise Revoil Colet, the authoress and poet. She was born at Aix, September 15, 1810, and removed to Paris in 1835, where she married Hippolyte Colet, the musician and composer, who died in 1851.

A Washington letter says that the place where Mr. Blaine makes friends of visitors is at his own pleasant house in Washington, where he enjoys domestic life with his wife, their six children, and his clever relative, Miss Mary A. Dodge, known better as Gail Hamilton.

Dickens' portrait of Dana, thirty-four years ago: "Dana, the author of that "Two Years Before the Mast," is a very nice fellow indeed, and in appearance not at all the man you would expect. He is short, mild-looking, and has a careworn face. His father is exactly like Geo. Cruikshank after a night's jollity—only shorter."

An amusing encounter took place a few evenings since in the British House of Commons between the two great champions of the Tichborne claimant, Mr. Whalley and Mr. Kenealy. Mr. Whalley went on to argue that had the learned doctor not refused to call important evidence the claimant might have been proved innocent. The Doctor solemnly arose and remarked that he deemed the observations of Mr. Whalley beneath his notice.

Mrs. William H. Osborn, daughter of the late Jonathan Sturges, has bought Cozzens's Hotel at West Point, and presented it to the New York Hospital Society, to be used for a home for convalescing patients. The main building is five stories high, 350 feet long, 50 feet wide, and has a side wing 75 feet long and 20 feet wide. Forty acres of ground and four cottages are attached. Mrs. Osborn paid $65,000 for the property.—*New York Sun.*

There is some little show for belief that the Prince Imperial and perhaps the Empress Eugenie will come to the Centennial. General Norton, who is intimate with the Imperial family, has been requested to ascertain in an informal way if the Empress would be willing to accept an invitation, and at the same time to communicate that Mr. J. E. Kingsley, of the Continental Hotel, desired to place his best suite of rooms at her service if she would become his guest. The Empress is unwilling to make any positive answer, but is very desirous that the Prince Imperial should attend.

"In person Signor Rossi is less strikingly handsome than his rival, Salvini, but he possesses a singularly attractive and pleasing countenance. He is a Piedmontese, blue-eyed and fair-complexioned, with chestnut hair, the abundant locks of which are just touched with gray. He is tall and finely proportioned, with the chest of a Hercules and the hands and feet of a duchess. Off the stage he is peculiarly pleasing in manner, and is said to be a noble-hearted and generous gentleman, as well as an amiable and genial companion, singularly free from conceit, and delighting in his art."

"Percie," one of the female correspondents in Washington, thus gossips: "Where is Sharon? There he is, this Western prince, this Nevada silver mine, rolled into not more than one hundred and forty pounds of bone, blood, and flesh, and standing but a trifle over five feet with his boot heels on. Were it not for the many other noble examples in history, the wonder would be how one small man could be so great. He is as neat as a pin, from his well-brushed, thin, blonde, slightly gray locks down to his glossy-polished boots, looking for all the world like a genteel French dancing-master who had just stepped out of the traditional band-box, barring his untanned leather complexion, which would [illegible] more sunlight. Near by sits [illegible] Nevada silver mine, the jolly, rotund, [illegible] ones, with a keen, bright, handsome face, notwithstanding its deeply claret-colored hue, abundance of wavy hair and long, silky beard."

HERE AND THERE.

The Bank of England rate of discount has been fixed at 3 per cent.

At a sale in England the other day Earl Dudley gave 7,500 guineas for a pair of Sevres vases.

An order has just been promulgated, re-establishing the headquarters of the army at Washington.

The university boat race in England last Saturday, resulted in a victory for the Cambridge crew.

The Boston and Albany Railroad and other losers by the Worcester flood will sue Worcester for damages.

By a ferryboat accident on the River Dee, at Aberdeen, Scotland, thirty-two men, boys, and girls were drowned recently.

The Khedive's splendid gift to Gen. Sherman's daughter still shines unseen in the vaults of the New York Sub-Treasury.

The captain of the steamer Franconia, which ran into and sank the Strathclyde, has been found guilty of manslaughter.

Ninety thousand dollars were subscribed in one day lately to build a new Methodist church in Wilkesbarre. That must be the place the hard times have missed.

The U. S. Senate, 24 to 31, refused to reconsider the vote reducing the President's salary to $25,000. The House has agreed to it, and unless vetoed the next President's salary will be $25,000.

An aerial agency company is advertised in Philadelphia. It has the oldest and the youngest aeronaut in the profession, and proposes to furnish corporations, fairs, etc., with balloon ascensions.

Pronouncing matches are rapidly taking the place of spelling bees in California, the prompter spelling out the names of local towns, and the competitors being obliged to pronounce them correctly.

Remember this, ye thousands who will lunch on coffee and cakes on the Centennial grounds. Any restaurant keeper who overcharges visitors is to be compelled, by the terms of his agreement, to shut up shop.

All the wild pine lands in Georgia are being bought up by an English company, who will get out turpentine, cut timber, and take it in their steamships as return cargoes to Europe, and then sell the lands cleared and tenable.

Advices from Bosnia are to the effect that the insurrection which broke out in the Behacs district is in full headway, and all the places between Mogilane Polje and Petrowatz have risen. A deputation of insurgents has gone to Belgrade.

Advices received in London from India by mail report that the steamship Jowad, from Shehr, has been wrecked in the Arabian Sea. She had aboard about 500 pilgrims, chiefly Persians, bound to Bushire. Three men who are supposed to be the only survivors, have reached Hodeida.

Tarsus, Asia Minor, rendered famous as the home of Paul the Apostle, was recently visited by a great conflagration, caused by rats gnawing matches in a closed store. The grand bazar and other property was destroyed, at a loss of $750,000. The town has a population of 8,000 in Summer and 30,000 in Winter.

The plague appears to be moving eastward. When first announced it had appeared on the banks of the Euphrates. It has now reached Bagdad, on the Tigris, where there are ten cases daily. The Egyptian sanitary authorities are taking the precaution of holding in quarantine for fifteen days all arrivals from the Persian Gulf.

Bristow's order to cut off gas, water, etc., in the public buildings of the United States has stirred up the House Committee on Appropriations, or, rather, it has been stirred up by dispatches from all parts of the country in regard to the matter, and a deficiency bill for $100,000 will probably be rushed through without further unnecessary delay.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The Lynde Brook Reservoir, which supplies the city of Worcester, Mass., with water, burst its dam about 6 o'clock last Thursday week, and sent its 6,000,000 gallons of water in a destroying torrent down through a valley thickly studded with dwellings and manufactories, and left nothing standing in its track. Fortunately the inhabitants of the valley had ample warning, as the dam gave unmistakable indications of the coming catastrophe more than twenty-four hours before it finally gave way, so that a great deal of movable property was saved, and not a human life was lost. The loss of property is estimated at over one million dollars.

There is another default in the interest on the Turkish loan. That is to say, the semi annual interest due in April is "postponed" until July. What may happen in July no man can tell. The upshot of the whole business is that Turkey is hopelessly bankrupt, and, after mortgaging—as Karl Blind has said—everything but the bangles of the ladies of the seraglio, is now putting off the day when the payment of interest on the debt shall be dispensed with altogether. The military situation is not improving, while the finances of the Sublime Porte are going to wreck. After all, the Turkish Empire seems more likely to be sold out at sheriff's sale than parted among a group of conquerors.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The office of United States Treasurer has gone begging. Under the existing law the Treasurer is responsible for all losses by theft or otherwise, and must make them good to the government. Since the commencement of Secretary Bristow's administration, also, the Treasurer has been deprived of the privilege previously accorded to him of selecting his own subordinates. This greatly enhances the risk. Treasurer New has already used up more than his salary in balancing his accounts, and is anxious to retire from office, but a successor has not been found. The appointment has been tendered to three different gentlemen, but none could secure, under the circumstances, the requisite $1,000,000 bond.—*Inter-Ocean.*

A terrible explosion occurred on the 5th instant, at the powder magazine, north of Salt Lake City, by which several persons were killed and the whole city thrown into consternation. The *Herald* says that the first explosion, which shook the city and the country for miles around, occurred at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The fearful sound had not died away before a second and louder one followed, and a moment afterwards a third and still louder one came. The first had created a panic in the upper part of town, which was succeeded by dire consternation. People rushed madly in every direction, scarcely knowing whither they were going. Many men were prostrated; teams broke their fastenings and tore wildly hither and thither; houses swayed to and fro; doors were wrenched from their hinges; plaster crumbled from the walls and ceilings fell; the sidewalks on East Temple Street, from Third South to South Temple, were in a moment strewn with bits of glass. The magazines were substantially built of stone and concrete. The doors were iron, the roofs of metal, and they were regarded as absolutely safe depositaries for powder. In the four magazines were about forty tons of powder, including Hercules, giant, blasting, and sporting powder. Of this amount about four tons were Hercules. It is not known, and will probably remain a mystery, which of the magazines first exploded. Two explosions occurred so nearly at the same instant that the double report could barely be distinguished. There are numerous theories as to what caused the frightful catastrophe. The one most likely to be correct is the following: Wednesday a couple of young men went up City Creek Cañon to drive some cattle. They were returning by way of the magazines, and while near them they were seen to fire at some cranes that were flying over. The discharge of the gun was instantly followed by the explosions. It may have been that the boys shot at one of the magazine doors, causing a concussion sufficient to explode the Hercules and giant powder. It has been the careless and most reprehensible and dangerous practice ever since the magazines were built to make rifle and pistol targets of the doors, some of which bore the indentations of scores of bullets. Whether or not it was this practice that occasioned the explosion, a fearful lesson has been taught, and at a terrible price of life and property. The magazines were completely demolished, and the material of which they were constructed scattered for miles in all directions. Not one stone is left on top of another, and where the buildings stood deep holes were torn in the earth.

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